

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 118

17 June 1983

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U.S. BLOCKS TELEPHONE EXCHANGE EXPORT TO PRC

OW161247 Tokyo KYODO in English 1230 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 16 KYODO -- Export deals clinched between Japan's Hitachi, Ltd. and China for supply of electronic telephone exchanges to the communist country have hit a snag in the form of U.S. Government opposition, Japanese Government officials said Thursday.

The Japanese computer and general electric maker has received orders for five computer-controlled electronic telephone exchange units worth some yen 500 million (\$2.1 million) to be installed in Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province.

According to the officials, the U.S., as a member of the Coordinating Committee for Export to Communist Areas (COCOM) denied approval of the export, arguing the equipment might be used for military purposes by the Chinese. Under COCOM rules, no export deal is allowed when a member country opposes.

The Japanese Government is now planning to send officials of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) to the U.S. next week to persuade the U.S. to approve the export, the officials said.

The MITI officials are expected to press the point that the deals are to be understood as part of economic cooperation between Japan and China, contributing to the streamlining of Chinese infrastructures.

The delegates will also point out that export of electronic exchanges is not banned by COCOM and there is no possibility of the exchanges being used for military purposes, the officials said.

GOTODA REJECTS GROMYKO'S MILITARISM CHARGE

OW170339 Tokyo KYODO in English 0327 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 17 KYODO -- Japan Friday rebuked Soviet charges that the government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is bent on militarism.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda, the government chief spokesman, called the Soviet charges entirely off the mark.

Gotoda was commenting on Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko's report to the Supreme Soviet Thursday that accused the Nakasone government of embarking on militarism.

The criticism that Japan is militarist is entirely off the mark, Gotoda told a news conference. Japan is doing its utmost in devoting to peace.

Gotoda also said there are objective assessments that Japan's military forces are exclusively devoted to self-defense and kept within the stipulations of the country's war-renouncing constitution.

OFFICIAL SEES NO CHANGE IN SOVIET POWER STRUCTURE

OW161147 Tokyo KYODO in English 1138 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 16 KYODO -- Soviet party chief Yuriy Andropov's election as state president does not signify his acquisition of decisive power in the Kremlin, a top Japanese Foreign Ministry official said Thursday.

The official, who declined to be named, admitted that Thursday's election of Andropov to the head of state post by the Supreme Soviet marked a step forward in his ascension toward decisive power. But he still has to continue his power struggle in the Kremlin, the official said.

The official explained that little change took place in the roster of members of the party central committee. And with no change in the Politburo lineup, the "balanced power system" left by the late Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, who died seven months ago, has been maintained, the official said.

He further pointed out that party Secretary Konstantin Chernenko, Andropov's rival to become Brezhnev's successor, delivered the main report at a party Central Committee meeting Tuesday, quashing rumors of his political decline.

The Foreign Ministry official said these facts proved Andropov had still failed to lay a solid foundation for his power. He is still not strong enough to carry through his own policy, the official said. The official added he thus foresaw little change in Soviet policy toward Japan or the United States.

ABE MEETS IRANIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

OW170401 Tokyo KYODO in English 0309 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 17 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe told a visiting senior Iranian Foreign Ministry official Friday that Japan has no intention of drawing Iran into the Western camp, Japanese officials said.

But Abe, who met Hoseyn Kazempur Ardabili, Iran's deputy foreign minister for international and economic affairs, urged the Iranian Government to bring a quick end to its war with neighboring Iraq, the officials said. Abe, who is scheduled to pay a visit to Iran in August, said an end to the three-year-old war would make it easier for Japan to come to Iran's aid in rebuilding the country.

Abe also told Ardabili that his forthcoming visit to Iran was not connected with any attempt to draw Iran into the Western camp, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said.

Ardabili, the first senior Iranian Foreign Ministry official to visit Japan since the 1979 Islamic revolution, said the Iranian Government is perturbed by press reports that Japan and West Germany favored a closer Iranian link with the Western countries during discussions at the recent Williamsburg economic summit.

Japanese officials said Abe and Ardabili stressed their conviction for closer ties between Japan and Iran during their 40-minute meeting at the Foreign Ministry.

Ardabili Holds Press Conference

GF161824 Tehran IRNA in English 1640 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo, June 16 IRNA -- Both Iran and Japan are interested in further development of mutual relations, said the Iranian Foreign Affairs Ministry deputy, Hoseyn Kazempur Ardabili in a press conference here today.

Kazempur Ardabili who arrived here last Tuesday for talks with Japanese officials, further told reporters that at the end of official negotiations with Japanese officials, both sides emphasised strengthening of relations between Iran and Japan.

The Iranian Foreign Affairs Ministry deputy for international and economic affairs said the Islamic Republic of Iran attached special importance of its relations with Japan and was willing to cooperate with Japan in political, economic, cultural and technical fields. The main principle of the Islamic Republic foreign policy neither-West-nor-East, meant that Iran wanted to have normal and friendly relations with all non-hostile countries, he added. The principle further illustrated rejection of any foreign domination, he added.

As for the 33-month-old Iraqi imposed war, he said Iran rejected the idea of temporary cease-fire. He further added that although the Islamic Republic of Iran needed peace for its reconstruction, such temporary solutions would not be conducive to any reasonable resolution of the problems in the long run.

He also reiterated the three conditions set forward by the Islamic Republic Government of Iran for ending the war, namely, return of the aggressor to pre-war borders, payment of war reparations and condemnations of the aggressor. The Iranian forces, he pointed out, would continue their resistance and defense until fulfillment of these conditions.

Commenting on contamination of the Persian Gulf waters caused by oil slick resulted from Iraqi attack on Iranian offshore oil wells early last March, he said that the objective of the Iraqi regime behind such attacks was causing damage on other Persian Gulf states. As for capping the oil wells, he said that once Iran tried to do so and gave 11 martyrs. However, he added, it would not undertake such acts until it is assured about security of the region.

Kazempur Ardabili, who is heading the Iranian delegation, has held talks with his Japanese counterpart, Moriyuki Motono. He is scheduled to hold talks with Japanese foreign minister, Shintaro Abe, Friday morning. The Iranian delegation is expected to return to Tehran next Sunday.

PLANT EXPORT COMMISSION ISSUES RECOMMENDATIONS

OW161123 Tokyo KYODO in English 1021 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 16 KYODO -- Faced with cutthroat competition abroad, Japanese plant exporters were urged Thursday to promote plants utilizing new technology and take other steps to meet the challenge.

An advisory body to the government met to consider other options such as suppliers' credits in the U.S. dollar, German mark or other foreign currencies by the Export-Import Bank of Japan which has provided such credits only in the Japanese yen so far.

The Committee on Plant Exports Policy also recommended that Japanese machinery makers, trading houses and other plant exporters cooperate in plant renovations and improve matching schemes to compete equally with mixed loans offered by West European countries.

The advisory body to the director-general of the International Trade and Industry Ministry's machinery and information industries bureau came up with a set of recommendations by its newly created working group.

The working group met about a dozen times this year in an effort to find ways to stem the shrinking of the country's share in world plant exports.

Japan's total plant exports in fiscal 1982, ended in March, declined 23.5 percent from a year ago to \$13,363 million as plant exports to the Middle East, Africa, communist countries, North America and Western Europe fell sharply. On the other hand, such exports to Southeast Asia and Oceania went up, grabbing a combined share of 51.7 percent in the last fiscal year.

Exports of steel, non-ferrous metal, chemical fertilizers and petrochemical plants declined, the committee reported, while those of electric machinery, oil and natural gas refining and liquefying facilities and communications equipment increased.

Of total plant exports, big orders of more than \$100 million each reached 22 amounting to \$7.5 billion, compared to 37 worth \$10 billion a year earlier. The committee put the number of lost bids worth more than yen 10 billion (\$41 million) each at 27 in 1982 against 32 the year earlier.

The governmental advisory body attributed the poor performance to sluggish demand caused by the global recession, a shortage of funds in oil-producing countries coping with falling oil prices, mammoth debts incurred by developing countries and intensified competition.

A MITI official predicted Japan's plant exports in the current fiscal year would be no better and plant exporters might have a tougher time clinching orders, citing as evidence a month-long survey of local plant exporters. To make matters worse, he said, orders are getting smaller in terms of value.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) will discuss guidelines for (?figuring) rates later this month in connection with plant transactions. Its member states failed to reach agreement on the issue during heated discussions in April and May.

NEW ABSORBENT AVAILABLE FOR RECOVERING LEAKED OIL

OW170211 Tokyo KYODO in English 0129 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Otsu, Shiga Prefecture, June 17 KYODO -- Kansai Sangyo Co., a pollution control equipment maker, is receiving successive inquiries from Persian Gulf nations regarding a new powerful absorbent for leaked oil the company has recently developed, industry sources said Friday.

The new absorbent -- active carbon produced from chaff -- is not only much less costly than emulsifying agents now used, but also holds no danger of adversely affecting the ecosystem, including fishes, as currently-used absorbents do, they said.

It is made by carbonizing chaff with special equipment and then adding two kinds of inorganic substances. One kilogram of the active carbon absorbs about six kilograms of oil and organic substances. It is thus 1.7 times more powerful than mineral absorbents now used, and moreover, the absorption ratio is nearly 100 percent, they said.

Because its specific gravity is only 0.1, the active carbon floats on the surface of water for a long time. When absorbing oil, it coagulates into balls, which can be easily recovered.

Not only that, the sources said, recovered balls can be solidified for use as fuel.

The company, based in nearby Hikone, claims that 250 kilograms of the new absorbent can be produced from one ton of chaff at a cost of only scores of yen per kilogram, they said.

An envoy of Kuwait has already visited the firm's plant in Hikone, while inquiries about the new product are arriving one after another from Persian Gulf countries, such as Iraq and the United Arab Emirates, they said.

BRIEFS

PLASTIC TECHNOLOGY TO PRC -- Tokyo June 9 KYODO -- Placo Co., a specialized maker of plastic making machines, said Thursday it has signed a contract to provide technology on plastic resin processing machines to China's Light Industry Ministry. Under the contract, Placo will give knowhow for making such machines as blown film extrusion equipment and blow moulding machines. The Chinese are expected to start production of such equipment in full swing within one year with an annual output goal of 200 units. Details on technical tieup period and royalties are not disclosed. Placo has so far exported some 100 machines to the communist country. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0209 GMT 9 Jun 83 OW]

MITSUBISHI FORKLIFTS TO USSR -- Tokyo June 15 KYODO -- Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. has received orders from Mashinoimport of the Soviet Union for about 100 forklifts, worth about yen 200 million (\$0.8 million), Mitsubishi Corp., its agent, said Wednesday. The Soviet Union already buys about 1,000 forklifts annually from Japan from Toyota Motor Corp. and Toyo Umpanki Co. This will be Mitsubishi's first shipment, but more orders are expected, a spokesman said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0257 GMT 15 Jun 83 OW]

WFDY DEMANDS U.S. TROOPS WITHDRAW FROM SOUTH

SK170827 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 17 (KCNA) -- The May issue of WORLD DEMOCRATIC YOUTH, the bulletin of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, carried an article on the strained Korean situation. It says:

The bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth has issued statements in denunciation of the U.S. imperialists' military provocations creating danger of a new war on the Korean peninsula.

The military provocations of the U.S. imperialists are all the more dangerous as they are timed to coincide with the ever more undisguised scheme to round off the tripartite military alliance system of the United States, the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets.

The WFDY bureau strongly demands that the United States withdraw its armed forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea unconditionally, the Japanese reactionaries stop at once their scheme to stage a comeback to South Korea and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique promptly renounce the policy of depending on foreign forces and treacherous acts and step down from "power" at once.

JUSTIFICATION OF U.S. PRESENCE IN SOUTH RIDICULED

SK170447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0419 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 17 (KCNA) -- With no deceptive tricks can the U.S. imperialists fool public opinion at home and abroad or justify their forces' occupation of South Korea. So says MINJU CHOSON today in a commentary.

The author of the commentary flails the commander-in-chief of the U.S. forces in the Pacific for flinging mud at us at his news conference on June 14 and claiming that the "maintenance of stability" in Korea is attributable to the "presence of the U.S. forces" in South Korea.

His utterances are a shameless sophism aimed to shift onto others the responsibility for the heightened tension on the Korean peninsula and justify with this as a pretext the U.S. imperialist aggression forces' occupation of South Korea, the commentary notes.

Saying it is not us but the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are heightening tension on the Korean peninsula and they are scheming to deploy neutron weapons in South Korea and ceaselessly held war exercises including the "Team Spirit-83," the commentary goes on: Today it is entirely thanks to the patient efforts of us who value peace that a war has not been ignited on the Korean peninsula. When he described the U.S. troops occupying South Korea as an "apostle of peace," reversing black and white and speaking ill of us, the commander-in-chief of the U.S. forces in the Pacific revealed the intention of the U.S. imperialists to justify their forces' occupation of South Korea on the pretext of someone's "threat" and thereby keep hold on South Korea as a colony and military base for aggression on Korea and for world domination.

The U.S. imperialists must stop acting fool and withdraw their aggression forces from South Korea at once, as demanded by the entire Korean people and the world people.

HUNGARIAN MAGAZINE URGES U.S. PULLOUT FROM SOUTH

SK161114 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 16 (KCNA) -- The Hungarian magazine MAGYAR recently carried a commentary supporting the Korean people's cause of national reunification and denouncing the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea.

Noting that the state of armistice exists as yet between the north and south of divided Korea, though 30 years have passed since the gunfire ceased in Korea, the magazine says: There is no normal relations at all between the two parts of Korea. The people there cannot visit each other or exchange letters.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has repeatedly put forward reasonable proposals for exchange and practical dialogue between North and South and peaceful reunification. But the South Korean authorities have rejected them each time.

The DPRK regards the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea as a prerequisite to a peaceful reunification and, for this, proposed the United States to sign a peace agreement.

The United States and the South Korean authorities are dead set against the pullout of the U.S. troops. In the southern part of the Korean peninsula which is undergoing immeasurable sufferings owing to national division the U.S. troops more than 40,000 strong lord it over with tanks, heavy artillery pieces and nuclear weapons.

The magazine points to the ever more undisguised scheme of the United States to frame up a U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance. The talk of the U.S. Defence Department about the deployment of the neutron weapons in South Korea is a dangerous one further aggravating the situation, noted the magazine.

VRPR FLAYS KIM SANG-HYOP'S NATIONAL ASSEMBLY REPORT

SK160315 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Dialogue between station announcer and commentator Kim on Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop's 13 June report on state affairs at the National Assembly session from the "Focus on Topics" program]

[Text] [Announcer] Reviewing the contents of Kim Sang-hyop's report on state affairs at the National Assembly session, we can say, in a nutshell, that it is another stereotyped jargon woven with deception, excuses and threats and is the preposterous gibberish of Chon Tu-hwan uttered through Kim Sang-hyop's mouth. What do you think of this?

[Commentator Kim] That's right. The report has nothing new at all. Now that the treacherous and fascist nature of the Chon Tu-hwan ring has long been laid bare and that the deceptive nature of its policies and pledges has been completely exposed, we can expect nothing new from the report.

In the report, Kim Sang-hyop uttered preposterous and boring sophistry. But it resulted in only exposing the vicious and sinister nature of the puppet regime.

[Announcer] Hearing the report on state affairs delivered by Kim Sang-hyop under the instruction of Chon Tu-hwan, an old proverb which says "a cripple who is wholly deprived of the use of his legs boasts of his walking" came to our minds. What do you think of the report? In the report, Kim Sang-hyop babbled about preposterous and boring self-praise.

[Commentator Kim] In the report, the Chon Tu-hwan ring laid bare all barefaced lies. It asserted that it has done many things, but nothing has been done. It also asserted that many things exist. But nothing exists. It even reversed black and white. Hearing these out-and-out lies, we are almost speechless.

In the report, Kim Sang-hyop advertised the so-called achievements of the puppet regime, clamoring that it lifted the political ban on former politicians and released arrested persons for promoting so-called national harmony so that they can participate in nation building. This is indeed an out-and-out lie. I think the puppet regime's lies have reached a limit.

As we know well, the so-called national harmony that Chon Tu-hwan talks about is the same as the national unity that Pak Chong-hui babbled about. This is a slogan to place our people under fascist oppression rule and to make them standardized and uniform spare parts of a machine.

This can be proven by a series of the events since the 17 May military coup. Whenever it faced a crisis in the security of its political power, the Chon Tu-hwan ring brutally suppressed our people's sacred and patriotic anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle, clamoring about national harmony.

The great genocide in Kwangju was perpetrated under the name of national harmony. The atrocities of arresting, detaining and slaughtering students and patriotic people struggling for democracy were perpetrated under the pretext of national harmony. The so-called special law on improving the political climate, an evil law to outdo evil laws, which has deprived former politicians and dissidents out of power of their political activities, was also fabricated under the pretext of national harmony.

Thus, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has frantically tried to maintain the security of its political power and to deepen further a foundation for its long-term office by further strengthening its fascist dictatorial system and by completely eliminating all anti-U.S. and antigovernment forces.

[Announcer] This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is now loudly advertising that it lifted the political ban on former politicians and released arrested persons so that they could participate in nation building. In the eyes of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, I guess, some 300 former politicians and dissidents out of power who are now under tight surveillance and house arrest and numerous arrested persons who are now in jail must be seen as free men who freely walk the streets and who are active.

[Commentator Kim] Anyone who knows even to the slightest degree the true color of traitor Chon Tu-hwan and the sanguinary path that he has traversed will not be deceived by this traitor.

In the report, Kim Sang-hyop also spoke jargon about the economic issue, clamoring about percentage of economic growth, economic recovery and the like. This is not only a trick to embellish the misrule of the Chon Tu-hwan ring which has brought the economy to a rupture and which has driven the people's living into extreme distress but is also a deception to justify the Chon Tu-hwan ring's flunkeyist and treacherous policy of fascism and war.

[Announcer] What drew our particular attention in the report was that its contents were full of blackmail and threats. Let me give some examples of that. In the report, Kim Sang-hyop warned: If former politicians, including those who have been banned from

political activity, continue to hinder social stability, violating the laws in force, the government will have to take necessary legal measures against them. Referring to the fasting case of Kim Yong-sam, former president of the defunct New Democratic Party, Kim Sang-hyop clamored: Even prior to his fast, despite the status of a former politician who has been banned from political activity, Kim Yong-sam openly attempted to wage political activities by holding a press conference with foreign reporters to slander the government. The government has withheld taking legal action on this only for national harmony and political stability and, instead, has awaited his self-discipline and self-reflection. All of these are blackmailing and threatening statements, don't you think so?

[Commentator Kim] It is true. It can be said that these statements were blackmailing and threatening ones aimed at blocking the antigovernment struggle for democratization by students, religionists, former opposition party forces, former politicians, other democratic figures and the people of all strata. In a nutshell, these statements were a sort of challenge to people of all strata struggling for independence, democracy and national reunification. This is also a desperate struggle of the Chon Tu-hwan ring to escape the crisis that it has faced today.

In fact, the Chon Tu-hwan military regime has faced a serious crisis internally and externally. The brutal and vicious rule by the Chon Tu-hwan ring has made it no longer possible for the fascist clique to put down the people's indignation.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's desperate efforts to obliterate the people's resistance and to further deepen the foundation for the security of its political power and for its long-term office have resulted rather in strengthening the people's antigovernment struggle and in further increasing the crisis in its political power.

[Announcer] In particular, the so-called economic growth that the Chon Tu-hwan ring proudly talks about has further increased the imbalance of income among the people and has further aggravated the contradictions of society. As a result, the people's economic plight has arisen as a serious economic and social problem.

Thus, today the gulf between the poor and the rich has been expanded so deeply that the people's discontent has reached its limit. Their discontent with low wages and high commodity prices has also reached a climax.

In addition to these facts, Chon Tu-hwan's sanguinary suppression of the people and his fascist dictatorship have driven the puppets' international isolation into a corner.

[Commentator Kim] You are correct. With such a serious situation prevailing at home and taking advantage of the favorable situation developed abroad, the people have erupted in vehement resistance and discontent.

As they entered a new semester, students turned out in the streets again, opening up a volley for the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for democracy. On the occasion of the third anniversary of the Kwangju incident, this struggle was further expanded.

A slogan which reads "Overthrow Chon Tu-hwan" is echoing throughout the country. Under such a situation, Kim Yong-sam decided to stage a fast, demanding a guarantee for political activity, freedom of speech and release of arrested persons. Numerous former politicians, students, religionists and dissidents, including Ham Sok-hun, Mun Ik-hwan, Yi Mun-yong, Ye Chun-ho, Hong Nam-sun, Yi Min-u and Hwang Nak-chu, turned out in a struggle in support of Kim Yong-sam's demand for democratization.

Not only are students and people calling for democratization but former chairmen of the local chapters of the defunct opposition parties and even compatriots in Japan, the United States and other countries are raising their voices, calling for the overthrow of Chon Tu-hwan.

It could be said that this vividly shows how intense and strong are the people's resistance and struggle against the policy of fascism, treachery and war and for independence, democracy and reunification.

[Announcer] Right. This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan group, instead of apologizing to the people for its wrongfulness and retiring from the throne of power, is, rather, opposing the patriotic masses -- who rightly speak and act -- with threatening, violent words, like a declaration of war, again taking aim with its rifles and bayonets at the masses' hearts. Isn't it?

[Commentator Kim] Yes, it is. The harsh words Chon Tu-hwan expressed through the prime minister, we regard as once again clearly attesting to the fact that the essential nature of a dictator resorting to violence for his rule can never change. And it clearly showed once again that it is none other than Chon Tu-hwan military thugs who are willing to commit any sort of antidemocratic, antimass, and antinational criminal acts.

[Announcer] Yes. Well, one more thing we should point out from this address on state affairs, I think, is that it spared no pains to deny the rumor on the constitutional revision. What would you say?

[Commentator Kim] Yes. It went ignobly through a list of conflicting excuses, saying the rumor is [word indistinct] afloat, groundless, and so forth. It can be regarded as an extremely urgent cry of distress as from one who was stung at a vital point. Do you know what people say after hearing the report of Kim Sang-hyop, who denied the rumor on constitutional revision? Well, people scoff at the denial, saying: "Can there be smoke where there is no fire?" It means that the rumor cannot come without due reason, doesn't it?

[Announcer] Yes, it does.

[Commentator Kim] Speaking of the rumor on constitutional revision, it is not groundless talk that someone fabricated and circulated, but well-grounded talk leaked by close aides at Chongwadae. More than once or twice Chon Tu-hwan himself has divulged his inner thoughts about long-term power. It was Chon Tu-hwan himself who, appearing before reporters after drinking liquor in early July 1982, said: "I, just as President Pak Chong-hui, can hold power for 18 years." And it was none other than Chon Tu-hwan himself who, without regard to dignity, staged an ugly drama, asking: "What is the secret of long-term power?" when meeting a foreign country's prime minister.

[Announcer] Yes. Indeed, publicly referring to him, even Wickham, former commander of the U.S. troops in South Korea who gave behind-the-scenes help to Chon Tu-hwan's illegitimate seizure of power, said that once Chon Tu-hwan sits in the presidency, he will try to secure it for a lifetime.

[Commentator Kim] Yes, that is right. Actually, Chon Tu-hwan is hurrying the preparatory work for the revision of the Constitution. It was in early 1982 that Chon Tu-hwan formed a task force of scholars specializing on constitutional law for the study of constitutional revision and secretly dispatched them to European countries, wasn't it?

[Announcer] Yes, it was.

[Commentator Kim] Lately, reported that Chon Tu-hwan is scheming for constitutional revision, THE NEW YORK TIMES exposed that Chon Tu-hwan is attempting to run for reelection through a government-organized direct popular election. Chon Tu-hwan is now trying to fabricate a new evil law, whose main point is to give him a great, extraordinary power, and this is a prior arrangement for overturning the current basic law that allows only a single, 7-year term. The so-called reunification constitution, too, is such an arrangement to pave the way for his long-term stay in power. Despite these facts, Chon Tu-hwan time and again had Kim Sang-hyop deny the rumor on constitutional revision; this is a scheme to conceal his dirty inner thoughts for long-term power and it is talking nonsense out of fear that the rumor would trigger the people's indignation and develop into a situation of fanning a blaze.

[Announcer] [Passage indistinct] is gibberish and a sophistry to be saved from crises and is a proclamation of war, without a shot, which tramples underfoot the masses' aspirations for independence, democracy, and reunification and which seeks fascism, treachery, and division.

Our masses, with one thought and mind in the ranks of the struggle to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorship, should continue to vigorously struggle. Let us close for now.

VRPR ON RUMOR ABOUT DEFENSE MINISTER RESHUFFLE

SE170231 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Article from feature program "Echo of Public Sentiment"]

[Text] People say that there will be a Cabinet reshuffle and that Defense Minister Yun Song-min will soon lose his position. It seems that this is not groundless. Let us examine this rumor in detail.

Chong Tu-hwan wants to wrestle from Yun Song-min the position of defense minister partly because the latter has recently been indolent in his job and primarily because he regards Yun as a dangerous person. With two aims, Chon Tu-hwan helped Yun Song-min ascend to the position of defense minister. One of these aims was to conciliate anti-Chon Tu-hwan sentiment, which rapidly increased among the residents of South Cholla Province in the wake of the suppression of the Kwangju people, by employing Yun Song-min, who came from Musan, South Cholla Province. In other words, Chong Tu-hwan wanted to attempt to fulfill a wild desire for power by producing the impression that he trusted and employed a person from South Cholla Province. Another aim was to placate the sentiment of resistance and discontent among old generals who had been purged in the 12 December coup.

Because Yun Song-min was a person whom Chon Tu-hwan could not easily purge because of his reputed leadership in the army, he decided to employ him. Instead of abandoning Yun Song-min, who came from South Cholla Province and who was 2 years senior to him, Chon Tu-hwan helped him ascend to positions of commander of the First South Korean Army, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and defense minister. Thus, using Yun as a shield, Chon Tu-hwan has tried to conciliate antigovernment sentiment prevailing among the residents of South Cholla Province and among older generals. Believing that Yun is endangering his personal safety, however, Chon Tu-hwan is conceiving a wicked plot to dismiss him. Chon Tu-hwan has been offended by the wild behavior of Yun Song-min, who has cherished enmity against the junior Chon Tu-hwan's tyranny since taking office as defense minister.

The antenna of the Blue House has caught the fact that, taking advantage of his position, Yun Song-min has expanded his influence over the army and that he has frequently held secret meetings with his colleagues -- ninth class graduates of the military academy. Rumors say that a plan for assassinating Chon Tu-hwan has been formulated with old generals as central figures.

Extremely uneasy and nervous about this, Chon Tu-hwan has cast a shadow on Yun Song-min. Thus, all Yun Song-min's unusual moves have been reported to the Blue House. Accordingly, regarding Yun Song-min as a dangerous person, Chon Tu-hwan wants to banish him from the position of defense minister. Chon Tu-hwan, however, hesitates to dismiss Defense Minister Yun Song-min because he fears that the dismissal of Yun -- an act comparable to tweaking the nose of a sleeping bear -- will bring resistance from old generals in the army.

People are unanimous in saying that rumors on the possibility of Yun's losing his position reflects the intensification of the struggle for power within the Chon Tu-hwan regime and the crisis of the Blue House.

UNIFICATION COMMITTEE SUPPORTS S. KOREAN STRUGGLE

SK170106 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 17 (KCNA) -- The International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea appeals to all the people who love freedom and justice to express more active support to and solidarity with all the patriotic-minded people of South Korea fighting against the bloody dictatorship of Chon Tu-hwan, say Guy Dupre, secretary general of the committee in a statement of June 7.

No force on earth can break the will of the students, democratic figures and people against the fascist dictatorship of the Chon Tu-hwan clique, the statement stresses.

All the freedom- and justice-loving people, it says, should send protests to the South Korean puppet embassies in different countries to force the Chon Tu-hwan clique to discontinue their brutal suppression of the South Korean patriots and end the dependence of South Korea on the United States and should strongly condemn and reject the moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean dictatorial "regime" to perpetuate the division of Korea.

The International Liaison Committee for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea appeals to the national committees for support of Korea's reunification in different countries and all the national organisations, and international organisations that treasure democracy and independence and love peace and justice to adopt various measures in demand of the democratisation of the South Korean society.

PEACE COMMITTEE RECEIVES SOLIDARITY MESSAGE FROM USSR

SK170004 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 17 (KCNA) -- The Korean National Peace Committee received a message of solidarity from the Soviet Peace Committee supporting the May 30 statement issued by it in denunciation of the new heinous scheme of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique to deploy even neutron weapons in South Korean. The message says:

We resolutely denounce the design of the U.S. bellicose elements and the Chon Tu-hwan reactionary "regime" to threaten peace in Asia and the world by deploying medium-range nuclear missiles, cruise missiles, neutron and other nuclear weapons in the southern half of the Korean peninsula.

We oppose the moves of the imperialist forces and their stooges and express solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for driving the foreign troops out of South Korea and achieving the peaceful reunification of the country on a democratic basis.

KIM IL-SONG GREETES ANDROPOV ON BECOMING PRESIDENT

SK161530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 16 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on June 16 to Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, upon his election as president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The message reads:

You were elected president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the 8th session of the 10th Supreme Soviet of the USSR by the Soviet people's deep respect and trust.

Much pleased with the news, I extend warmest congratulations to you on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own.

I sincerely wish you greater success in your future work to implement the decisions of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, increase the might of the Soviet Union and defend world peace.

I am convinced that the traditional relation of friendship and cooperation firmly forged between the Korean and Soviet peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will grow stronger and develop as the days pass by in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

CHONGNYON SENDS CONDOLENCES TO ZHAO ZIYANG

SK170426 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo, June 15 (KNS-KCNA) -- Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), on June 15 sent a message of condolence to Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on the death of Liao Chengzhi, member of the Political Bureau of the Central committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China.

Upon hearing the sad news the Vice-Chairman Liao Chengzhi passed away, Chairman Han Tok-su expressed deep condolences to the Chinese people and the bereaved family of the deceased in the name of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon and the entire Korean citizens in Japan.

Vice-Chairman Liao Chengzhi, the message said, waged an active struggle for the prosperity and development of the People's Republic of China and for having Taiwan returned to the motherland and reunifying the friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples. Though Vice-Chairman Liao Chengzhi passed away, the exploits performed by him will remain long, it noted.

KPA, CPLA ENSEMBLES HOLD FRIENDSHIP MEETING

SK170001 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 17 (KCNA) -- A friendship meeting between artists of the song and dance ensembles of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Liberation Army was held at the Taesongsan recreation ground in Pyongyang on June 16.

When the members of the CPLA song and dance ensemble headed by Zhang Zhongbin, deputy head of the Cultural Department under the CPLA General Political Department, arrived at the recreation ground, artistes of the KPA song and dance ensemble welcomed them with warm handshakes. The Korean and Chinese artistes spent pleasant hours of rest, riding in fun fair facilities and having various sports and amusement games.

Then the artistes of the two countries put on stage art pieces. The Korean artistes sang such Chinese songs as "Holding High the 'August 1' Battle Flag" and "Goodbye, Mother, Till I'll See You Again" and the Chinese artistes sang such Korean songs as "Sing Ye, the Fork at Mangyongdae" and "Her Sunny Face Entices Us To Gay Laughter and Song", deepening the sentiments of friendship. The artistes of the two countries, shoulder to shoulder with each other, sang together Korean songs "The Song of Revolution" and "Wherever We Go, Let Us Always Remember Our Comradeship" and the Chinese songs "Song of the Chinese People's Volunteers" and "Young Friends, See You Again", renewing their determination to keep Korea-China friendship in bloom, sharing weal and woe in the future, too, as in the past.

KIM CHONG-IL WORKS ON NATIONAL ECONOMY NOTED

SK130423 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 13 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN June 12 carried an article titled "Adhering to the line of Building an Independent National Economy Is an Invariable Policy of Our Party." It says:

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, in a number of immortal classic works and documents gave an allround exposition of the essence and correctness of the line of building an independent national economy advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the principled demand arising in implementing it and our party's proud struggle for the building of an independent national economy. The document published by the dear leader on June 12, 1963, is of very weighty importance.

Our party's line of building an independent national economy is a most correct line, an embodiment of the immortal chuche idea and economic construction.

Its validity lies first of all in the fact that it correctly reflects the lawful demand of the building of socialism and communism.

A successful progress of the building of socialism and communism is unthinkable apart from the building of an independent national economy which is managed by one's own native cadres with one's own natural resources and technique and which is diversely developed and equipped with up-to-date technique.

The correctness of our party's line of building an independent national economy also lies in that it makes it possible to consolidate the country's political independence and strengthen the economic interchange and cooperation among countries.

It is necessary for the building of socialism and communism to conduct economic cooperation and interchange between countries and further develop them. This plays a very important role in ensuring economic independence of the socialist countries and new-emerging countries and increasing their economic potential.

Our party regards it an invariable principle to build an independent national economy and produce by ourselves the main things and what is required in large quantities and secure on the principle of filling each other's needs what is required less and is short. The article further says:

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, scientifically elucidated the correlation between the building of an independent national economy and self-reliance.

It is an important matter for the building of an independent national economy to adhere to the principle of self-reliance. Only when one mobilizes the strength of one's people and home resources and relies upon one's own funds and technique on the principle of self-reliance can one actively develop the economy at a high rate.

Noting that our party has tightly grasped the line of building an independent national economy advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as a strategic line of economic construction and thoroughly implemented it from the first days of building a new fatherland right after its liberation, the article says: Our party has directed efforts above all to the diversified development of the economy. Through a vigorous struggle for the building of an independent national economy, our country came to build a reliable economy which is developed in a many-sided way and whose structure is complete.

Our party has also concentrated great efforts on equipping all domains of the economy with modern technique. Our party laid a powerful heavy industrial base, pulling through the difficulties facing it with our own efforts, successfully carried out the historic task of socialist industrialisation and achieved a great success in the struggle for the fulfilment of the three major tasks of the technical revolution.

Our party also firmly adhered to the policy of developing industry in reliance upon the home raw material and fuel bases. Our industry is safely developing under any conditions because it has been developed from its outset into a chuche-based industry relying upon our own raw materials and fuel.

Great efforts were also directed by our party to the solution of the problem of native cadres. As we now have a large army of 1.2 million scientists, technicians and specialists armed with the chuche idea and possessed of advanced sciences and technique, all the modern industrial enterprises are successfully managed and operated by our technicians and specialists. Saying that an important task arising in the building of an independent socialist national economy at present is to put the national economy on a chuche-oriented, modern and scientific basis, the article refers to the important problems arising in carrying it out.

U.S. DISCARD OF 'SWING' STRATEGY SCRUTINIZED

SK170104 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Jun 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Realistic U.S. Strategy"]

[Text] Following the Vietnam war, the United States overtly turned its attention away from Asia to Europe. The past few years, however, have seen Washington dramatically heighten its security concern in the Pacific theater apparently to check the growing Soviet threat in the region.

In retrospect, Americans could not and did not disassociate themselves from their interests in Asia. This was well evidenced in their involvements, willingly or unwillingly, in the wars covering the entire Pacific spectrum, on the Korean peninsula and again in Vietnam. In hindsight, Washington's ambiguity was largely to blame for those consequences.

The United States is reported to have proposed to NATO that it make full mobilization of its forces not from northeast Asia but from Europe to southwest Asia if the Soviets attack Iran and other Gulf states. The proposal, if true, certainly means the scrapping of the hitherto "swing" strategy of pulling out U.S. forces from northeast Asia in case of an emergency elsewhere.

As expected, reports had it that European countries were shocked by the suggestion. They must have been firm in their belief that Europe is of the primary importance to the United States. Americans, too, have shown priority consideration for Europe -- apparently out of an emotion rooted in their historical kinship.

The reported new strategy, in our view, is justly based on a realistic assessment of global perspectives. It cannot be said that the new approach indicates a relative downgrading of Europe. One needs to look at the stark reality that security requirements are now interrelated regardless of regions. It must be particularly so when seen from viewpoints of the superpowers whose viability hinges on a global plane.

The new Washington strategy is said to be based on the belief that a shift of American forces from northeast Asia would cause a flareup on the Korean peninsula, bring about a military vacuum in Japan and invite a possible Soviet attack on mainland China. This theory centers around the perception that security in northeast Asia is a vital linchpin to global security.

Numerically speaking, American troops deployed in Europe total 350,000 compared with some 130,000 in the Pacific and East Asian areas. And it must be noted that the economic importance of northeast Asia has vastly increased. Another integral ingredient of the new strategical concept must be how to keep China from drifting toward the Soviets -- an eventuality that would compel Washington to rewrite its world strategy.

One may think that the new Washington policy is, more or less, intended to defuse the criticism prevailing in West Europe against the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles there by presenting the possibility of American pullout, at least partial, from Europe. We are inclined to believe that it is based on a practical perception rather than political motives.

Living on the Korean peninsula, we are especially concerned that North Korea, ready for war by all indications, should be kept from making any miscalculated move. Any future war on the Korean peninsula would involve not only the Koreans but others also as repeatedly warned by Washington that it would risk direct confrontation between the two superpowers.

NORTH CAPABLE OF INTENSE ATTACK, SAYS SENNEWALD

SK170149 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] North Korea, with stockpiles to sustain at least 60 to 90 days of high-intensity combat operation, is capable of launching a massive attack against the Republic of Korea with little advance notice, Gen. Robert Sennewald, commander of the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command, warned yesterday.

He said the North Korean Communists are "essentially self-sufficient except for fuel, aircraft and missiles." "I believe the (North Korea) threat is real and consists of modern, well-trained fighting forces which are logistically well supported," Gen. Sennewald told a luncheon of the American Chamber of Commerce in Korea.

The four-star general said that North Korea has been investing nearly 25 percent of its annual GNP (gross national product) to defense over the past decade and that its army doubled in size to the current total of 750,000 men.

He said North Korea has accelerated its mechanization program over the past three years by converting several infantry divisions to mechanized or truck-mobile status. He revealed that the North Korean regime recently produced hundreds of copies of the Soviet T-62 tank, instead of the 1950 vintage of T-54s and T-55s. Saying that the communist army's inventory of weapons systems for major ground force more than doubled during the past decade, he said that the Pyongyang regime continues to build more underground storages to house, support and protect them.

The general pointed out that North Korea's 100,000-strong ranger commands and other special operations units are undergoing intensive training and would become the vanguard for an attack across the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ). "Airborne elements of this force hold exercises on an ever-increasing scale to develop a second front (in the rear ROK area in case of an attack)," he said.

Gen. Sennewald stressed that the ROK-U.S. binational command plays an important deterrence against any armed North Korean provocation. He quickly added that the presence of American Air and Marine Forces is "critical" to maintain peace on the peninsula. He made the remarks while referring to the recent rapid modernization of North Korean air force and naval forces.

He said the North Korean air force has increased its numerical superiority over the ROK Air Force, with the recent addition of F-7 fighters which are Chinese copies of the MIG-21. "Their inventory of fighters and bombers now totals well over 700," the general said.

He went on to say that the North Korean navy has a highly versatile force of over 500 combatant vessels and their large submarine force is capable of minelaying and obstructing communication in case of crisis. "The fastest growing capability in the North Korean navy is the surface-to-surface missiles launched from ships. They have doubled their number of Styx missile launchers since 1980 as well as associated missile attack boats," he said.

Speaking before about 160 American businessmen, bankers and other investors gathered at Seoul's Hyatt Hotel, the general said North Korea appears to be having difficulty with its staggering economic situation. He said that the massive spending on arms production, lack of adequate labor force and stagnant agricultural production has led to the mismanagement of the North Korean economy.

"They are the 40th largest nation in the world in terms of population size and yet they maintain the sixth largest army while neglecting light industries which led to shortages of processed food, clothing and other basic necessities," he said.

The general, who took the post about a year ago, also said that North Korea has shown no sign of reducing its spending in the military sector. He said that Kim Il-song's campaign to designate his son Kim Chong-il as his successor also plays an adverse factor to peace in Korea.

Gen. Sennewald said that the American forces in Korea are well disciplined and ready to win a war in close cooperation with their Korean counterparts. "We are here to fight to win and I think they (the American forces) will do a super job," he said.

Revealing statistics prepared by the Eighth Army provost marshal, the general said the American officers and their subordinates in Korea are highly-qualified, motivated and dedicated to giving the country the finest defense possible. The figures, he said, showed that there has been a 32 percent decrease in crimes against property and a 34 percent decrease in crimes involving dangerous drugs throughout the Eighth U.S. Army. "The American taxpayers are getting their money's worth," said the general, while praising the soldiers under his command.

To ensure peace and to avoid the possibility of a grave mistake by the North Korean regime, he said that American and Korean allies must continue to send "strong signals of our intention to maintain a ready deterrence force."

MINISTRY TO ALLOW RECLAMATION OF LAND NEAR DMZ

SK161223 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Jun 83 p 8

[Text] Beginning July 1, local government offices will accept applications for regaining ownership of land abandoned near the Demilitarized Zone, according to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The ministry said a special law enacted last year provides that people displaced from the forward areas during the Korean war can reclaim ownership of their property.

PARTIES AGREE TO SOLVE LAW REVISION ISSUE

SK160115 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] The ruling and opposition parties agreed last night to settle the question of revising the National Assembly Law by the end of this year obviously to put an end to long-standing dispute on the amendments to the house law.

Their accord came in a dinner meeting between Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop and leaders of the three major political parties at the Plaza Hotel.

Rep. Chin I-chong, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), expressed his party's willingness to conclude the issue, which has plagued relations of rival parties, within this year after examining it closely.

He told the opposition leaders that the DJP's study of the opposition parties - initiated overtures for amendments to the parliamentary law would be carried out, taking into account their opinions.

Emerging from the two-hour get-together, Chong Yon-Chun, press secretary of the premier, announced that the opposition leaders requested early revision of the law to enable the standing committees to exercise their rights to deliberate the budget programs in the regular house session to open in September. They also suggested implementing the local autonomy system as quickly as possible, he said.

The opposition leaders are Rep. Yu Chi-song, president of the first opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP), and Kim Chong-chol, president of the second opposition Korea National Party (KNP).

During the meeting, Premier Kim and the leading politicians consented to idea of doing their best to realize further lifting of political ban imposed on persons on political blacklist at an early date by helping creating favorable circumstance for that end, according to Chong.

Premier Kim was quoted as asking the party leaders to make efforts to solve the pending issues such as the campus unrest. Kim promised that the government would reflect immediately the bipartisan agreements on such problems in executing administrative affairs. "In particular, the participants in the session exchanged their views on the campus disturbances, expressing their deep worry about them," he said.

Commenting on the result of talks, Rep. Yu of the DKP said: "There were no substantial agreements. We have just raised issues."

Meanwhile, Premier Kim said in the house session in the afternoon that he will recommend that President Chon Tu-hwan lift the political ban on former politicians as soon as favorable circumstances are judged to have formed. However, he said the government will get tough with radical activities which deny the legitimacy of the Fifth Republic and undermine the foundation of stability.

In answer to lawmakers' questions yesterday, the premier made it clear that stability and orderliness that have just begun to take shape cannot be left to be damaged under any circumstance. On this premise, he said, the government will approach the issue of political outcasts, including former opposition leader Kim Yong-sam.

REPEAL OF LAW ON SLANDERING GOVERNMENT URGED

SK161349 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 16 Jun 83 p 2

[Editorial: "To What Extent Can the Charges of Slandering the Government Be Defined -- We Hold That a Review of the Law is Necessary"]

[Text] "Crimes concerning the act of slandering the government," newly added to the established criminal code as Item 2 of Article 104, raised controversy from the beginning.

We vividly remember the unhappy incident, namely the extreme confrontation between the ruling party and opposition parties, which was generated when the ruling party under the so-called Yusin system tried to legislate a bill aimed at revising the criminal code in a blitzkrieg manner.

Crimes concerning acts of slandering the government are defined as Korean natives harming or being considered likely to harm national security and national interests by slandering or denouncing the constitutional institutions while outside the country, or Korean natives committing acts to such effect at home by taking advantage of foreigners and foreign organizations. Such acts are subject to imprisonment or confinement of not more than 7 years.

First, in view of the character of the code, which runs counter to the trend of internationalization, and in view of its dire opposition to the idea of promoting the freedom of expression, we have already pointed out the inappropriateness of this legislation.

It was no accident that people raised questions: At a time when international exchanges are being expanded, is it appropriate to restrict the breadth of free dialogue? And, what is the yardstick to distinguish criticism from denunciation? The broader the definition of the act of slander, the greater the chances grow of likely infringement on the freedom to criticize.

What is more, the wording of the code was not clear enough. For this reason, we have been watching its application. To be more specific, we have been hoping that the government would apply the code, if ever it is to be applied, in the strictest sense, not in accordance with an arbitrary interpretation. The recent ruling on such a case by the Supreme Court, its first case, however, cannot be said to have met our expectations.

The Supreme Court has handed down a guilty verdict on Kim Chol-ki on charges of distributing to foreign reporters leaflets denouncing the government on domestic affairs. The majority of the judges in the Supreme Court ruled that Kim's act of distributing the leaflets in question, even if that act has not resulted in harming national interests, constitutes a crime if that act was deemed to be likely to generate the same effects among foreigners.

Nevertheless, as has been pointed out by a minority opinion in the Supreme Court, the majority opinion that passed a guilty verdict on the man in question involves many problems. According to the stipulation of the code, the act of slandering the government constitutes a crime only when the act was considered to be likely to harm national interests by using foreigners. We cannot readily agree with the logic that asserts that act of denouncing domestic policy in the presence of foreigners constitutes a crime.

The main purpose of legislating the code concerning the crime of slandering the government was to prevent national interests from being harmed as a result of slander, aimed at domestic constitutional institutions, circulating abroad. This becomes clear when we look at Item 1 of the criminal code that defined the act of slandering the government. An expanded interpretation of this criminal code, without thoroughly grasping the purpose of this legislation, will only result in unjustly restricting the freedom of expression and criticism, as pointed out by the minority opinion in the Supreme Court.

This being the case, we earnestly hope that the Supreme Court will strictly interpret the code concerning the crime of slandering the government and applies such strict a interpretation in a strict manner, taking into account the minority opinion of the court and the grounds on which the appellate court ruled the defendant innocent.

We hope that the Supreme Court will remember that its expanded interpretation of the code, whose precedent we cannot find in the laws of other countries, will result in shrinking international exchanges and the basic rights of the people.

Also, we urge the legislative body to undertake a review of this criminal code concerning the act of slandering the government which was legislated by the so-called Yusin force. We have already clearly demanded a withdrawal of the bill, which was aimed at revising the criminal law and at adding new articles defining criminal acts of slandering the government to the established criminal codes, under an emergency proclaimed in March 1975 by the Yusin system. We have not changed our stand in this regard.

Of course, it will take time to amend the law. This being the case, it is our firm conviction that the judiciary body should see to it that nobody unjustly becomes a victim of this criminal code through strict and myopic interpretation of the code until such time as it is revised.

COMMENTS ON GOVERNMENT, PARTY LEADERS' MEETING

SK170325 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 16 Jun 83 p 2

[By reporter Choe Kyu-chol]

[Text] The dinner meeting on 15 June between Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop and leaders of the 3 political parties held after the completion of the National Assembly session's interpellations to the government in connection with the fasting case of Kim Yong-sam and other pending political issues can be interpreted as an important occasion which indicates a new direction in dealing with the current state affairs, including pending political issues.

The dinner meeting, though failing to bring about any substantial agreements, indicated a sort of hopeful direction in solving the political situation because the participants narrowed their views on the need for revising the national assembly law within the year, on the continuation of efforts for creating favorable circumstances for lifting the political ban and on the early implementation of the local autonomy system.

Such an atmosphere at the meeting could be noted by the comments of Yu Chi-song, the president of the DKP, and Kim Chong-chol, the president of the NKP, on the results of the talks. Yu Chi-song said: There were not substantial gains at the meeting. We have just raised issues. Prime Minister Kim, however, talked about a many good things. Kim Chong-chol said: We reached no substantial agreements. But we discussed issues affirmatively.

Reviewing the atmosphere, it appears that the political concerns of the ruling and opposition parties in the future will be inclined rather toward the solution of such pending issues as revision of the national assembly law and early implementation of the local autonomy system, than toward moves developing off stage, including those of figures out a power.

In particular, the fact that the dinner meeting was attended by the prime minister who represents the government side in addition to the leaders of both ruling and opposition parties indirectly indicated a possibility that the pending issues will be solved in an affirmative way in the future.

On the matter of revising the national assembly law, the opposition party leaders demanded the early amendment to the national assembly law which includes the restoration of the budget deliberation rights of national assemblymen so that they can exercise their rights to deliberate the budget programs at the next regular National Assembly session.

To this demand, the DJP representative Chin Ui-chong expressed an opinion that he would fully review and study the opposition party side's opinion and reach a conclusion on this within the year if possible. Thus he indirectly agreed with the opposition party leader's request. This can be interpreted as an indication of a flexible change in the DJP's firm basic stand of not revising the national assembly law. Accordingly, such an indication by the ruling party leader of a possibility of revising the National Assembly Law constitutes a great success for the meeting.

On the issue of lifting the political ban, an official announcement issued after the meeting said that "the four leaders have agreed to make efforts to create an atmosphere favorable for the realization of the lifting of the political ban at an early date."

The expression of "an early date" in the official announcement is believed to bear a significant meaning. In fact, the opposition camp views that the date of the lifting of the political ban will be advanced before 15 August which has been so far presumed among the people.

Concerning the issue of the implementation of the local autonomy system, the DJP leader Chin Ui-chong said: We will fully study it in consultation with the government. Thus, he failed to give an definite answer on this issue. Instead, he just emphasized the need for time to study it. Accordingly, the issue of the local autonomy systems has been left as a topic to be continuously discussed at the floor leaders' talks.

At the meeting, Presidents Yu and Kim emphatically criticized the relations between the press and the government. They denounced the government's policy on the press, saying: At the plenary session of the assembly, the minister of culture and information talked about "responsibility of the press." Instead of emphasizing "responsibility of the press," the government had better make efforts to carry out responsible politics.

The dinner meeting proceeded in a frank and open-minded atmosphere with a considerable amount of liquor served at the dining table. After the meeting, Prime Minister Kim personally asked President Yu to convey to lawmakers of the DKP that it was the [prime minister] who, at the meeting, emphasized the need for joint efforts for democratization.

These facts are an indication of a hopeful development in the future political situation that this meeting has left behind.

REPORT ON PARTIES' VIEWS OF PENDING ISSUES

SK161032 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 16 Jun 83 p 2

[Article by reporter Chu Tong-sik]

[Text] The current extra house session is called a political house session because its agenda required a high-level political approach to bringing up and dealing with the issues -- the agenda concerning the lifting of the ban imposed upon those whose political activities have been banned, campus issues, and the government's press policy -- which have been brought to light again in the wake of Mr Kim Yong-san's fasting. The current house session has been creating numerous problems. The problem is not that a clue to the solution of difficult issues in our society has not been found but that the ruling government and opposition camps greatly differ from each other in viewing the issues.

In analyzing today's political reality, the opposition lawmakers such as representatives Sin Sang-u of the DKP and Yim Tok-kyu of the KNP have expressed skepticism toward the functions and results of the National Assembly. Saying that the reasons for Mr Kim Yong-san's fasting are demands which the DKP has so far called for, Representative Sin analyzed: "Although they are the same in content, the DKP's demands have not been brought to light. This is because the people have turned away from the National Assembly and have not regarded it as 'our National Assembly.'"

He pointed out that the people have turned away from the National Assembly because, when the students were taken to police stations and the issue concerning workers was brought up, the National Assembly sat in silence. Representative Yim said: "I am very much ashamed of the extent to which today's National Assembly and political parties can fulfill their functions and duties. And, I cannot but deplore such a political reality."

It seems that such remarks are their self-examination of the fact that the National Assembly has run away from the urgent issues of reality, and such remarks are their confession of their enervation.

The key point in the opposition lawmakers' questions is that because the political core, which should conduct politics, is in such a position, the irresolvable problems in various fields -- including problems of democratization -- are becoming serious.

It seems that Representative Sin stressed this very point by saying: "Democratization is the only way to overcome the present difficult situation." As ways for democratization, opposition lawmakers suggested: the lifting of the political ban; the resolution of campus issues; and expansion of freedom of the press.

Unlike the self-scorning remarks by opposition lawmakers, DJP Representative Yi Han-tong defined the political outcome of the past 2 years is that the politicians and people are "increasingly sharing common views on politics and democracy in the new era." Representative Yi pointed out that what is problematic in forming such a common view is some former politicians' still-unchanged attitude and acts of instigation. He urged the government to resolutely deal with them by applying pertinent laws.

Besides the difference between the ruling and opposition camps in viewing democratization, the greatest difference between the government and the National Assembly is their views on policy toward the press.

Opposition lawmakers, such as Representatives Sin, Yim, and Ko Chong-hun of the independent lawmakers' fraternity group, pointed out "the absence of the press" -- which means that the press has not reported Mr Kim Yong-sam's 23-day-long fasting. Representative Ko stressed: "What is the countermeasure to fundamentally rectify the government's control of the press?"

Representative Yi of the DJP, the ruling party, too, said: "It has given the impression that the domestic press' attitude in reporting is not effectively making the most of the laws. I cannot but feel that as a result of this, various kinds of groundless rumors have spread and injured the prestige of the government at home and abroad."

Whatever the reason, Kim's hunger strike was widely reported by the foreign press while domestic media kept silent about it. While the Korean people were encountering in the newspapers such words as "pending political issue" and "affairs of political interest," what looked like mystery novels that revealed no clues, foreigners were kept informed of Kim's hunger strike in detail.

The foreign news reports even treated the absence of reports on Kim's hunger strike in the Korean newspapers as a news item. This seems to be what Representative Yi meant when he said that "the government's image had been tarnished."

Referring to this, Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop admitted to the delay in reporting the hunger strike, saying, "The news reports on his hunger strike were somewhat delayed because the incident is unusual and the government took time to follow developments." He added that the government would make efforts to promote the development of the press.

In this connection, the minister of information and culture said that he "understands that the news organizations themselves acted on their own." Apart from the difference in his approach to the delay in reporting the hunger strike, his remarks left an impression that was completely different from that left by Premier Kim.

In response to the opposition call for government generosity and patience towards the students, Education Minister Yi Kyu-ho revealed his own beliefs on the issue of campus unrest, saying, "The radical students cannot be governed with generosity and love alone."

The fact that the government and ruling and opposition parties bared such sharply conflicting perspectives in diagnosis and prescription for the political issues only emphasizes the need for more dialogue and more understanding on the part of all.

However, in terms of this very dialogue and understanding, which we hoped the government and ruling and opposition parties would promote, we are disappointed at what they have done so far about the political issues, because the government has shown insincerity in dealing with these issues.

In the 14 June plenary session of the National Assembly, Prime Minister Kim was scolded by opposition lawmakers for his "insincerity," and his insincerity eventually drove the opposition party members to walk out of the session. Some of the ruling party members, who were deeply troubled during Kim Yong-sam continued his hunger strike, concurred in the opposition accusation.

After the opposition lawmakers' walkout, DJP floor leader Yi Chong-chan pleaded with Prime Minister Kim to be sincere in answering and again on the morning of 15 June, he contacted officials in the prime minister's office shortly before the session to caution the prime minister to give honest answers. After a series of such contacts, the prime minister managed to rephrase some of his earlier answers in the form of supplementary answers.

No sooner had a Cabinet minister finished his answers in the session than some lawmakers scornfully laughed. Of course, the government officials may be limited in what they can say in a public place like the National Assembly.

At least we can understand that the government's answers, inevitably, will lack truthfulness from time to time. Nevertheless, neither the government ministers nor lawmakers, knowing that what they were saying was not true, appeared to be agonizing in the least about the untruthfulness of their answers, nor have they appeared to appreciate the fact that such untruthful answers would fall on deaf ears. This forces us to raise a question: What is the *raison d'etre* of the National Assembly?

If the government decides that it has given good answers by what appeared to be playing with words or silly logic which lacked clear-cut assertions and the power of persuasion and were totally irrelevant to the issues, this means that the old habits of government officials have remained unchanged.

As long as the government remains unchanged in its attitude and as long as the National Assembly remains an institution which accepts such habits of the government officials, we have no choice but to take the view that the inherent function of the National Assembly -- the function of bringing into the National Assembly offstage political issues and of solving them in the house -- has already suffered a mortal wound.

BRIEFS

U.S. AIR FORCE COMMANDER CALLS -- Seoul, June 15 -- President Chon Tu-hwan Wednesday received a farewell call from Maj. Gen. Fred A. Haeffner, outgoing commander of the U.S. Air Force in Korea, at Chongwadae, the presidential mansion. Also present for the Chongwadae call were Defense Minister Yun Song-min, Vice Air Force Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Kim In-ki and Gen. Robert W. Sennewald, commander of the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0509 GMT 15 Jun 83 SK]

MONTSAME HAILS CHERNENKO'S CPSU PLENUM SPEECH

OW170103 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1624 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 6 (MONTSAME) -- A MONTSAME commentator writes: The speech made at the C.P.S.U. Central Committee plenary meeting in Moscow by Politburo member and Secretary of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee K.U. Chernenko contains a deep-going and comprehensive analysis of the many-sided activities of the C.P.S.U. in the sphere of ideological and mass-political work.

The Mongolian public considers that in the present-day complex international situation, characterised by a tense and uncompromising struggle between the two ideologies, the discussion of these outstanding issues is very timely and extremely important.

Contrary to the massive attacks of imperialism on the Soviet social structure, its attempts to distort the noble objectives of the Soviet Union's foreign policy, the Soviet Union is conducting a principled and consistent policy aimed at preserving and defending detente and upholding the principle of peaceful co-existence.

In his speech, Konstantin Chernenko made it clear that any attempt of international imperialism to block the growing influence of real socialism -- the bastion of peace and freedom of nations -- is doomed to failure. This is because the communist ideology, unlike the bourgeois, with its life-asserting force is winning the understanding and heart of millions of peoples throughout the world and it expressed the ideals of [words indistinct] equality of peoples.

MPR-USSR EXPEDITION STUDIES BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

OW160105 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1628 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 16 (MONTSAME) -- The joint Mongolian-Soviet biological expedition has been working in Mongolia for more than ten years now, studying the natural conditions and biological resources of Mongolia.

A large-scale map of the plants and soil of the M.P.R. has been compiled basing on the outcome of the research carried out by the expedition. The map is of great significance in foretelling the changes in the natural environment and working out national economic measures.

The expedition has likewise carried out a complex study of other [words indistinct] of the desert, semi-desert, steppe (?and) forest-steppes, thanks to which it has been established that 2,200 types of vascular plants are growing in Mongolia, of which 80 are endemic. The Mongolian-Soviet expedition has registered 5,500 types of insects, of which 875 were unknown to science. Exhaustible material has been collected on the biology and ecology of mammals and birds and work is underway to elaborate means to protect them.

RADIO KAWTHULAY ANNOUNCES RETURN TO AIR

BK170903 (Clandestine) Radio Kawthulay in English to Burma 0430 GMT 17 Jun 83

["Special announcement"]

[Text] To all listeners and [words indistinct] in Burma: On the morning of the 5 June 1983 at 05:05 a.m., Ne Win-San Yu mercenary troops launched a wholesale offensive attack on our Karen National Liberation Army based at Maw Pokay. Due to this said offensive attack, we had to stop transmission during the interim period. Now that the situation is in order, we shall be transmitting as usual. You shall be hearing battle news from the 3 June through to 11 June 1983. We trust you will be interested in hearing this news which include battle news of Maw Pokay also.

VOPB REPORTS ACTIVITIES OF PEOPLE'S ARMY

BK101445 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Combat news: The people's mine attacks wounded six enemy soldiers, including two mercenary officers, on 6, 11, and 16 May at the following locations: (Naukhaung) village in Mong Yang, a place northwest of (Wanpon) in Mong Nim, and (Loi Saung Hmu), located southwest of Mong Hpayak.

On 19 May, four enemy soldiers were killed and six were wounded when a small people's army unit ambushed an enemy convoy in (Tako) region. One G-2, one G-4, nearly 1,000 rounds of ammunition, and some military equipment were seized from the enemy. On the following day on 20 May, an enemy vehicle was damaged when a small people's army unit conducted an ambush at (Wan Hti) on Lai-hka-Mong Hsu road. On the same day the military government's mercenary 15th Light Infantry Division suffered five dead and some wounded during the battles at Lai-hka and (Khosaing).

On 27 May, 10 enemy soldiers were killed and 7 were wounded by mine and guerrilla attacks conducted by small people's army units at (Malang), located east of Lai-hka, (Koheng), (Wan Shin), and (Wan Pe) in Mong Nawng.

VOPB REPORTS PEOPLE'S ARMY COMBAT NEWS

BK120719 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 0030 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] On 22 May, a small people's army unit attacked the military government's defense militia at (Susi) village, north of Lauhkaung enemy camp and northeast of Myitkyina. One enemy soldier was killed and another was wounded in the attack. Two rifles and several rounds of ammunition were captured. On 27 May, a guerrilla attack by a small people's army unit near (Bein Yai-Mawchaung) resulted in one enemy soldier being killed and several others wounded. On 29 May, mines planted near the Htawgaw enemy camp killed one enemy soldier.

PHNOM PENH NOTES ATTACKS ON REBEL UNITS

BK161355 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Excerpt] The rainy season has arrived, and rains are falling steadily, especially in the jungles, mountainous areas, coastal region, and the border zone. Despite many difficulties, with their enthusiasm to create tangible feats to mark the forthcoming army-people solidarity day of 19 June and their determination to accelerate the emulation movement in combat, combat readiness, and training, units of our KPRAF have achieved encouraging results in smashing enemy forces and defending the border.

On 30 May, a group of our forces in coordination with the 5th company of the Vietnamese volunteer forces intercepted a group of enemy soldiers at the tri-border junction attempting to cross into the country for sabotage purposes. With superior combat tactics, we surrounded the intruders, killing 10 of them on the spot and seizing 5 assorted weapons. On 31 May, in the vicinity of Toek Sap, our forces ensuring security in the region, in close coordination with the Vietnamese troops and local forces, intercepted a group of enemy soldiers. We killed 17 of them and seized a large quantity of weapons and mines. On the same day, in the area west of Thmar Puok District, Battambang Province, the district forces and the Vietnamese volunteers eliminated three enemy soldiers crossing the border for sabotage purposes. We seized assorted Chinese-made mines destined for the destruction of communications lines. On 1 June we killed seven enemy soldiers and seized two weapons and several mines at Yeang Dangcum. At the same time, in the area northwest of Pailin, while patrolling the border, our forces surrounded and captured six bandits. Two days later, at a point north of Anlung Veng, cadres and combatants of the 9th battalion launched a sweep operation against the enemy both in the morning and the afternoon. Correctly assessing the maneuver of the enemy, a single salvo of our artillery resulted in the killing of 20 enemy soldiers attempting to cross the border. We seized many weapons, including 64 B-40 and B-41 shells.

Therefore, within that week alone our forces in coordination with the Vietnamese volunteers put 180 enemy soldiers out of action, killing 126 of them, capturing 27, and accepting surrender from 27 others. We also seized 45 assorted weapons, a large quantity of mines, and a field radio set.

CHEA SOTH RECEIVES SRV AGRICULTURE MINISTER

BK170741 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 Jun (SPK) -- On 15 June, Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning, received in Phnom Penh the visiting delegation of the Vietnamese Agriculture Ministry, led by Minister Nguyen Ngoc Triu. Kong Samol, Kampuchean minister of agriculture, attended the meeting.

On that occasion, Vice Chairman Chea Soth talked about the encouraging results of Khmer-Vietnamese cooperation in all fields, in the first place in agriculture. This cooperation is deepening with every passing day, he affirmed.

Chea Soth spoke of the restoration work of agriculture in Kampuchea, notably the formation of agriculture cadres and the popularization of new agricultural methods.

On his side, Nguyen Ngoc Triu hoped that his present visit would make a big contribution to the strengthening of cooperation between the two countries in the field of agriculture. He highly praised efforts displayed by the Kampuchean people in the past 4 years, under the leadership of the KPRP, in national defense and construction.

Agricultural Pact Signed

BK170734 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0355 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 Jun (SPK) -- An agricultural cooperation accord for 1983 between the PRK and the SRV was concluded on 15 June in Phnom Penh.

The signatories were Kong Samol, Kampuchean minister of agriculture, and his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Ngoc Triu, head of the Vietnamese agriculture delegation currently visiting Kampuchea.

Mat Ly, deputy minister of agriculture, and Nguyen Thao, Vietnamese counselor in Kampuchea, were present at the signing ceremony.

VONADK: LAO GUERRILLAS ATTACK VPA GARRISON

BK150355 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] In the night of 5 June, guerrillas of the Lao National Liberation Front attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese soldiers at (Khum Khsach) garrison. They killed five enemy soldiers, wounded seven others, and burnt a Vietnamese commander's house. In the morning, two more Vietnamese soldiers were killed by the guerrillas' mines when they set out from their garrison.

VODK CITES ACTION IN KOMPONG CHAM, KOMPONG THOM

BK170627 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Last May, our comrades-in-arms on the Kompong Thom and Kompong Cham battlefields killed 78 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 65 others for a total of 143 casualties.

Concerning the production of primitive weapons, our comrades-in-arms made and planted 450,000 new spikes, and dug 350 new punji pitfalls.

Long live our courageous and valiant national army, guerrillas and people on the Kompong Thom and Kompong Cham battlefields!

SON SANN ARRIVES IN SWEDEN ON 'PRIVATE VISIT'

For reportage on KPNLF leader Son Sann's arrival in Sweden and further activities, see the Nordic Affairs section of the 16 June Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SENGKHAM PHINIT REPORTS AID PROGRAM SUCCESSES

BK170958 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Vientiane, June 17 (OANA-KPL) -- Some of the eight major projects of development, within the programme of aid and cooperation of the Soviet Union to Laos, were already achieved while others are to be achieved soon, Sengkham Phinit, deputy-minister of construction, head of the Laos-USSR executive commission for the cooperation in the field of construction, reported on June 16.

The eight projects sponsored by the Soviet Union are the polytechnical school which, at present, has achieved 20 Percent; the 150 bed hospital achieved 35 percent; the 150 kilowatt radio broadcasting station achieved 20 percent; the prefabricated concrete factory which is already in operation; the timber processing factory achieved 20 percent; the construction of the mineral and sand sweeping station achieved at 60 percent; and the construction of the technical school now already operational.

S. Phinit, on the same occasion, also disclosed that the calcareous grinding mill for the cement production, sponsored by Vietnam in the central province of Khammouane, is expected to be operational in 1983. The 60-bed hospital provided by the Government of Mongolia in Phon Savan District, the northern province of Xieng Khouang, is 70 percent achieved. Along with these projects of development, S. Phinit added, the Japanese Government also provided aid to the Lao Government for the reparation work of the water plant. The plant capable to hold 20 thousand cubic meters is situated at Kao Leou, seven kilometers north of Vientiane.

GOVERNMENT ASKS SIHANOUK TO REMAIN CGDK PRESIDENT

BK170154 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 17 Jun 83 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Thailand on behalf of ASEAN has cabled a message to Khmer resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk in Paris asking him to remain president of Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government, informed sources told THE NATION yesterday.

The prince, in his cable to Vice President Khieu Samphan on June 3, offered to step down as head of the tripartite coalition government if Samphan and his sponsors -- ASEAN and China -- wished him to do so.

Samphan is now attending the sixth session of the United Nations Council of Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Belgrade and an informed source said that Samphan would certainly not accept the resignation offer.

FOREIGN MINISTER SITTHI COMMENTS ON THACH VISIT

BK170430 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 17 Jun 83 pp 4,5

["Excerpts" from hour-long interview with Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila -- date, place, name of interviewer not given]

[Text] Q: Did you reach any secret deal during your meeting with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach on June 9?

A: Nothing at all. I would like to describe the meeting as an exchange of views to probe each other's position. It's not a negotiation to achieve a conclusive settlement. But I think the meeting was useful as it enabled us to understand each other better.

I want to make it clear here that there was not any secret deal at all to dispel possible confusion among our friends. Every time Thach stopped over here en route to another member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), he asked for a meeting with me. If I had accepted the request every time, then it might give a wrong signal that the Kampuchean stalemate was mainly due to Thailand's position, and not ASEAN's, because I would have been seen to meet Thach more often than my ASEAN colleagues. So, I told Thach that I would agree to meet him during his stopover here after [preceding word in italics] he had completed his tour of the other ASEAN countries.

Q: Were there any substantial results of the meeting?

A: Well, as Thach has revealed Vietnam's four scenarios in his recent interview with the Vietnamese news agency (VNA), I think he would not mind if I repeat the four scenarios offered by him during last Thursday's meeting. They are:

- 1) Confrontation between Thailand and the three Indochinese countries will continue for a long time.
- 2) This state of confrontation will escalate to a degree beyond the control of both sides and bring about uncalculable grave consequences.
- 3) Thailand and the three Indochinese countries pledge themselves, in steadfast forms, not to commit aggression against each other, not to interfere in each other's internal affairs, to respect each other's independence and sovereignty, to settle all disputes through negotiation, to live in peace and cooperate with each other. At the same time, the two sides agree on drastic measures aimed at ensuring peace and security equal for both sides in the Thailand-Kampuchean border areas.

4) Pending the settlement of disputes the two sides should agree on measures to enhance mutual understanding and mutual trust, reduce suspicion and ease tension between the two sides so as to prevent the escalation of the present situation and to bring it under control.

I think we have clearly stated our positions to Thach. We are for peace, stability, and freedom. We are not Vietnam's enemy. We just would like Vietnam to be on the path towards development and peacefully co-exist with Thailand.

We don't want the conflicts in the region to escalate because it could pave the way for superpowers to exploit the situation, particularly the Soviet Union. The more the Soviet Union expands its influence here, the more China would resist it. In this way, the region would be plagued with turmoil.

We also want to see Kampuchea which is independent, sovereign and strictly neutral so that it would not pose a threat to her neighbours.

These are our stand points. And from our three meetings, we have to face the reality that there has been no progress. However, there was one concrete result from the last meeting: Both sides agreed that Kampuchea must be neutral, non-aligned and independent as common objective. I asked Thach whether he shared the same objective and he said he did. I told him that if we share the same objective and the same definition of the term, then it could lead to a negotiated settlement.

Q: Do you think Thailand should play a role of an intermediary to help China and Vietnam settle their problems?

A: Yes, I am ready to do so as Thach himself said that the Kampuchean problem is one between China and Indochina, and not between Thailand and Vietnam. Well, I responded that it's true that the Kampuchean problem is a conflict between Vietnam and China, but it also affects Thailand both in the security area and in the form of refugee influx into Thailand. China has already put forward a five-point proposal to Vietnam. I would not like to divulge all of the five points, but the proposal seems to me that Beijing has softened from its original tough position. Instead of insisting on a total withdrawal before any negotiation, the Chinese now say that they are ready to negotiate with Vietnam if Hanoi pledges to withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea and starts with a partial military pullout.

If I go to Hanoi, I will clarify the issue with the Vietnamese. All we are doing now is to try to overcome the impasse.

Q: Many people have speculated that you did not take it very seriously when you made the campaign pledge that you will go to Hanoi if and after Vietnam agrees to pull its troops back 30 kms from the Thai-Kampuchean frontier. I wonder whether you made the campaign pledge as an off-the-cuff statement.

A: No, not at all. Even during the campaigns, I was fully committed to the position. When Thach met me before the June 9 meeting, I told him that the Vietnamese had not pulled out part of its forces as they had claimed. I told them that Hanoi should first withdraw the forces before serious negotiations could take place. He just laughed. Then, recently, Hanoi claimed that they were pulling part of their troops for the second time. They invited foreign correspondents to witness the so-called partial withdrawal, but the correspondents are still skeptical.

The event (the latest much-publicized partial withdrawal) happened to coincide with the incursions of Vietnamese troops into Thailand so I had to calm down public sentiments against Vietnam.

And at the same time assure them that they had nothing to worry about over border situation. And to please the public, I said if Vietnam pulls back its forces 30 km from the border, I would go to Hanoi to discuss the Kampuchean problem. This is just a confidence building measure for the public.

But, this does not mean departure from the framework of the International Conference on Kampuchea (ICK). I think they have to show something to convince not only Thailand but also ASEAN that they (the Vietnamese) have switched from the military means in solving the Kampuchean problem. If they can pull out more than 10,000 troops as they claimed, then why can't they pull back the forces 30 km from the frontier? Usually, they move their military armours and heavy hardware out of the 30-km zone when the rainy season comes, although their forces continue to operate within the range.

Q: How did Thach respond to your proposal?

A: As you know, he said that if it was a pre-condition, he would reject it, but if it's a proposal, he would consider it. My proposal still stands, whether he takes it as a proposal or a pre-condition (laughter).

I told him no Thai foreign minister will visit Hanoi for negotiations under the present situation. And that if I decided to go there, I would naturally expect concrete results from such a trip, at least some initial concrete results.

Q: Would you offer to play the role of an intermediary between Vietnam and China if you decide to visit Hanoi?

A: I am ready and willing to do so if the Vietnamese insist that the Kampuchean problem is a conflict between Vietnam and China. I would try to explain to the Vietnamese that China has softened its positions for normalizing ties with Vietnam. I would try to compare the Chinese original conditions for the normalization and their present positions, but so far, I have not seen any concession, whatsoever, from Hanoi.

Q: How about Thach's proposal that the Kampuchean issue should be set aside so that Indochina and ASEAN could take measures to improve relations and control conflicts?

A: I still insist that the Kampuchean problem is our top priority. I have said that it is very easy to improve bilateral relations after the Kampuchean issue has been settled.

Vietnam proposed that trade with Thailand should be activated, but if we agreed to it, it could hurt our efforts to maintain economic pressure on Vietnam to compel Hanoi to seek a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

We are now trying to solve the problem through the combination of military, political, and economic pressures. Vietnam has also been imposing military pressure to force us to accept the fait accompli. Their troops have marched into Kampuchea and ousted the legitimate Khmer government. Therefore, it is with the right of the Kampuchean patriotic people to fight against the Vietnamese occupation.

If we agreed to the proposed trade promotion with Vietnam, we must take into account the fact that it would set a precedent for other countries to, say, extend credit loans to Vietnam and thus strengthen the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea. How can we break our own policy of maintaining economic pressure on Vietnam? How can we give loan credit to Vietnam while we are dissuading Australia against giving a loan to Vietnam? If Thailand did not stick to its policy, no other countries would back us.

As for Thach's proposal on joint ventures in fishing, this could easily come about if and after the Kampuchean issue is solved.

The major problem clouding over the region is the Kampuchean problem. It should be comprehensively solved as the first priority. Other minor problems of mutual concern can then be speedily solved to both of our benefits.

We should not be confused by the Vietnamese proposals. Thach said that the confrontation between Thailand and Indochina has lasted 40 years now. Don't forget that Vietnam did not confront Thailand then, but France and the United States did. We normalized relations with Vietnam during 1975-1978 until the Vietnamese invaded Kampuchea. We cannot accept the Vietnamese proposal as we feel it is not directly to the crux of the problem. His proposal only confines the problem within the border areas.

Q: Did you discuss with Thach Prince Norodom Sihanouk's proposal for a four-party coalition government, including the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime?

A: Yes, I asked him that at our lunch. Thach said it was an internal matter of Kampuchean people and he still had no chance to consult with Heng Samrin.

Our position on the proposal is that we are open to all options within the framework of UN resolutions. But I told Prince Sihanouk myself that I was skeptical that Vietnam would accept the proposal. Anyway, Thailand and ASEAN do not rule out the idea.

Q: Why do you think the prince tendered his resignation from being president of the Khmer coalition?

A: He is a sensitive man and just feels let down. He is frustrated that he could not play up his proposal. He thinks that once the proposal is put forward, Vietnam would reject it and this way, he could launch a diplomatic offensive against Vietnam. That's all. But he is convinced that it is impossible for the idea to materialize. I understand that his idea has been initiated by Romania and France. We have no objection to the proposal if all the four Khmer factions are willing to form a four-party coalition, if the formation leads to the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

Our aim is to achieve Vietnam's total withdrawal and eliminate the conflict in the region. We don't mind if it is a tripartite or four-party coalition which is an interim government when general elections are held after the Vietnamese pullout. But this is an internal matter of the Kampucheans as they have an agreement to reach a resolution by consensus.

Q: Do you think his resignation will take effect?

A: No, I don't think so. Don't forget that he said in his resignation that he would step down if others wish him to do so.

Q: Even so, don't you think that his resignation would affect ASEAN-spearheaded campaign at the upcoming UN General Assembly?

A: I would like to put it this way: First of all, the prince just offered to resign, and had not actually handed in his resignation. Secondly, we believe that the coalition government is a good means towards a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem and, therefore, we hope that various parties in the coalition would strive for reconciliation. Thirdly, we have learned that the president intends to stay on in the coalition government and plans to visit many countries.

I think I could say that the prince would not resign as his subordinates have not so far shown signs of stopping their activities for the coalition government.

Q: You have said that if Vietnam comes up with a definite time table for troop pullout, you would be ready to negotiate a political settlement.

A: This could be the first gesture from Hanoi. If Hanoi does not make such a gesture, and if I go to Vietnam, then what if the Vietnamese told me in Hanoi that they could continue maintaining their troops in Kampuchea? I would be criticized when I return home empty-handed.

Q: Would you pursue your offer that you would act as intermediary between China and Vietnam?

A: Yes, of course. If the Vietnamese agree to it. I will consult with my colleagues in the upcoming ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting over the matter. This is not final. I would not say now whether I will go to Hanoi or not since it depends on my consultations with my partners. But you can write that no single Thai foreign minister will have enough reasons to visit Hanoi unless he is assured that such a trip will be fruitful.

Q: How about speculations that Thailand might accept a Geneva-type limited international conference on Kampuchea?

A: We have not reached the stage. There is a possibility, however, of holding such a meeting as a "preparatory" one. But this is a matter of modality. The question now is about substance.

Let us first tackle the major issues: How the total withdrawal will take place and when.

We wish to have friendly relations with all neighbouring countries, but the Kampuchean problem must be solved as it has caused many subsequent problems. We don't understand the relations between regional groupings as we already have bilateral relations with Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea (Democratic Kampuchea). We have no problems with Kampuchea, particularly with Democratic Kampuchea.

ASEAN has been established with a clear declaration and charter, but what is Indochina? When was the grouping established and what are its purposes? I frankly don't know.

UN OFFICIAL TO CONVEY STAND ON KAMPUCHEA TO SRV

BK161450 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Thailand's position and view on the Kampuchean problem will be conveyed to Hanoi by a senior United Nations official when he visits Vietnam today.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Chet Sucharitkun said that Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila expressed the country's attitude on the Kampuchean issue to Mr Rafiuddin Ahmad, UN under secretary-general for political affairs, trusteeship and decolonisation, and asked him to pass them on to Hanoi.

He said that Mr Ahmad met Air Chief Marshal Sitthi for about 2 hours over lunch at the Foreign Ministry during which Air Chief Marshal Sitthi gave a candid briefing of his discussions in Bangkok last week with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. Mr Chet said that Air Chief Marshal Sitthi reaffirmed ASEAN's desire to seek a political settlement to the Khmer problem in order to bring about lasting peace, stability, and prosperity in Southeast Asia.

After his Vietnam visit, Mr Ahmad will return to observe the ASEAN foreign ministers meet to be held at the Oriental Hotel between 24-25 June. He is also scheduled to visit some UN-sponsored projects in Thailand.

OFFICIAL SAYS BURMESE BORDER SITUATION 'NORMAL'

BK170550 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 17 Jun 83 p 6

[Text] The situation along the Thai-Burmese border opposite Tak Province has returned to normal following two weeks of fierce fighting between Karen rebels and Burmese Government troops, a senior official of the Supreme Command said yesterday.

Col Riam Mibunlu, who is responsible for Thai-Burmese border areas, described the Burmese offensive as the largest ever launched against the rebel groups on the border.

The fighting took place mostly in areas opposite Tha Song Yang district, where at least 30 houses belonging to Thai villagers were damaged by stray artillery shells, he said.

"Both sides suffered heavy casualties," he said.

Meanwhile, Commander of the Third Army Region Maj Gen Ruamsak Chaikomin said yesterday that Thai authorities arrested two heavily-armed Burmese soldiers who intruded into Thai territory last week. He said it was the first time that Burmese soldiers were captured inside Thailand and that local authorities were planning to ask the Foreign Ministry to lodge a formal complaint with Rangoon.

Maj Gen Ruamsak said the two Burmese soldiers were captured on June 5 at Ban Mae Tan of Tha Song Yang district during a battle between the Karens and Burmese Government forces.

REFUGEE SAYS SRV TROOPS KILLED OVER 70 CIVILIANS

BK170202 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Jun 83 p 3

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- More than 70 Kampuchean civilians were killed and many others wounded when Vietnamese troops opened fire on a crowd of about 2,000 people staging an anti-Hanoi demonstration at Siem Reap early this week, a Kampuchean refugee source claimed yesterday.

The source said Vietnamese troops had rounded up about 1,000 village leaders in western Siem Reap, Oddar Meanchey and Battambang last Friday, accusing them of spying and supporting the three Kampuchean resistance factions. Some of the village leaders resisted arrest and were reportedly shot dead by the Vietnamese.

About 2,000 Kampuchean civilians staged a demonstration in the Siem Reap provincial seat on Sunday to protest the arrests. The demonstrators also accused Hanoi of sending in Vietnamese settlers to take over Kampuchean people's occupations, and to fell timber for export to Vietnam.

The source said some Vietnamese soldiers grew angry with the demonstrators and opened fire at the crowd, killing an estimated 70 people and wounding many others.

Some of the demonstrators, armed with pistols, fired back at the Vietnamese troops while many others fought with stones and wooden clubs. They were reported to have killed six Vietnamese troopers and wounded 10 others.

Following the incident an estimated 15,000 people fled their homes and trekked through the jungles to join refugees under the control of the non-communist faction of Son Sann along the Thai-Kampuchean border opposite Nong Samet and Sa-Ngae. The source said they arrived at the border areas yesterday.

The three resistance factions, meanwhile, held a meeting at the Khmer Rouge stronghold at Phnom Malai earlier this week to discuss strategy for recapturing area under the control of Vietnamese forces. Mit Soksiam, a Khmer Rouge officer, told newsmen the three forces had discussed plans to launch attacks against Vietnamese troops during the current rainy season as part of a drive to rid the country of Vietnamese occupation in the next two years.

'IDEOLOGICAL CONFLICTS' SPLIT CPT INTO 3 GROUPS

BK170350 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Jun 83 p 2

[Text] Ideological conflicts have split the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) into three factions, an informed source told the BANGKOK POST yesterday.

The source said the three factions are known as "the Fourth International", "the 101 Resolution" and "the Indochinese."

The first group focuses its attention on creating revolution along the "modern Marxist" line as put forward by Ernest Mendel. Most Thai communist sympathisers who went abroad for re-education and later joined the CPT, belong to this group, alleged by the highly-placed source to be led by Phirun Chatwanitkun.

The second group is led by a CPT Politiburo member, Winai Phoemphunsap, who was a former student activist at Thammasat University, the source said. According to the source, this second faction believes that since the society is continuously developing, it should do so along a quasi-capitalist path. Winai once put forward his analysis of the Thai society based on this belief before the Fourth Party Congress but it was rejected by top leaders of the CPT, the source said.

The last group comprises of Hanoi-educated party members who seek a social revolution based on the strategy used by Vietnamese communists. Despite its links with Hanoi, the source claimed that this group was likely to seek an alliance with both Vietnam and China. Although the identity of this faction's leader is unknown, the source said it is believed that he is an ethnic Vietnamese.

200 COMMUNIST GUERRILLAS REPORTEDLY TO SURRENDER

BK160135 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] Nakhon Si Thammarat -- In the first ever mass defection of communist guerrillas in the south, about 200 hard core insurgents plan to surrender tomorrow, informed military sources said yesterday. The sources said that the defection of the armed insurgents, whose number may grow to over 300, would take place at the Khuan Plong camp of army-trained rangers in Chawang District.

The defection would be regarded as a major government victory as the southern guerrillas are considered to be the most potent force of the outlawed Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) following the crumbling of its forces in the north and northeast.

The insurgents from Phipun District -- both male and female -- yesterday went to the camp in small groups to make the surrender offer to Lt-Col Kasidet Nut-amphai, camp commander. They said that they could no longer bear the hardships of living in the jungle and were always on the run from continuing government suppression campaigns. The insurgents did not yield their weapons to the military yesterday, but are expected to bring in some arms when they officially give themselves up tomorrow.

Commanding general of the Fourth Army Region, Lt-Gen Han Linanon, or one of his top staffers, will preside over the mass surrender ceremony at Khuan Plong camp.

The sources attributed the mass defection party to the efforts of a former communist chieftain, Chaloem Boriphan, a provincial CPT leader who helped arrange the surrender. Chaloem was arrested by Phipun District police early this month and has switched his loyalty from the CPT.

The Fourth Army Region earlier estimated that there are still about 1,000 armed insurgents in this province although guerrilla activities have sharply declined due to continuing suppression operations to deny the insurgents their traditional sanctuaries.

Psychological efforts, especially the promise of a new law-abiding life and freedom without legal prosecution as embodied in the "Tai Rom Yen" plan, have scored considerable success in winning the hearts of many insurgents in the region, said the sources.

Major communist strongholds in the province, namely Kung Ching, have been overrun and destroyed by government forces, they added.

SRV TROOPS ERECT RADAR ON ISLAND OFF TRAT

BK170750 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 17 Jun 83 p 2

[Text] According to a report from the Interior Ministry, the office of the Internal Security Operations Command in Trat Province recently sent an urgent message to the interior minister saying that Vietnamese soldiers on Chao Island have set up a large radar to monitor the movement of ships in the area and aircraft landing and taking off from the Trat provincial airport.

This Vietnamese unit also has elaborate gear for constant communication with other units positioned along the Thai border.

The message said that Vietnamese soldiers in Sao Thong District [name as published] met recently to set 19 June as the date for attacking the resistance units. A new route was cut in Kampuchea opposite Ban Mai Rut. The message also said Vietnamese soldiers might cross the border to use Mahatlek road in Khlong Yai District as a route to supply their forward units, which are positioned opposite Bo Rai District, Trat.

QUARRELS SAID TO ILLUSTRATE 'FARCE' OF CGDK

BK170631 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] According to foreign sources, in a statement to newsmen in Paris on 14 June, Sihanouk admitted his differences with the Khmer Rouge in the DK Coalition Government. The coalition has not achieved unanimity on policies and measures, Sihanouk said. He complained that the Khmer Rouge had led it into a deadlock. For this reason, he has tendered his resignation, he announced.

Recently, in Beijing, Sihanouk threatened to withdraw from the coalition after being criticized by coalition member Son Sann. According to the American paper THE NEW YORK TIMES, on 3 June Sihanouk sent a letter to Khieu Samphan, a Khmer Rouge in the coalition, threatening to resign as a result of the latter's criticism.

Coming in the wake of the recent squabbles in the so-called coalition government used by Beijing in opposing the Kampuchean people, the new quarrels have shown even more clearly to everyone that the coalition is merely a farce.

HANOI NOTES ANDROPOV ELECTED PRESIDUM CHAIRMAN

BK170337 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] The 10th Supreme Soviet of the USSR solemnly opened its 8th session at the Kremlin on the morning of 16 June. CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Andropov and many leading Soviet party and state cadres attended.

At a joint session of the Supreme Soviet, the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities, Comrade Andropov has been unanimously elected chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

HANOI PARTY CONGRESS ENDS; RESOLUTIONS ISSUED

OW170911 Hanoi VNA in English 0818 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 17 -- The Ninth Congress (second round) of the Hanoi party organization closed on Thursday.

Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended the event.

After six days of discussion, the delegates unanimously adopted the congress resolutions and the most important tasks in political, economic and social fields. They decided, among other things, that Hanoi shall strive to boost production and improve the people's living conditions.

The congress decided that the city's gross output value in 1985 will be up 56 percent over 1982, food output including rice and subsidiary food crops will reach 500,000 tonnes and wet rice yield, seven tonnes per hectare. In the 1983-85 period, Hanoi will build 300,000 more square metres of floor space.

A 55-member city party committee was elected at the congress with Le Van Luong, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee, as secretary.

EFFECTS OF U.S. TOXIC CHEMICALS DISCUSSED

BK151416 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Unattributed article]

[Text] Nguyen Van Ba, Nguyen Van Ben; such are the common names of Vietnamese children, but to the participants in the conference of the international trade union movement against chemical and bacteriological weapons held in Ho Chi Minh City in late May, these names are unforgettable. Their parents are Nguyen Van Thang and Lam Thi Hoanh living in (placename indistinct), Gia Rai District of Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province on the central highlands of Vietnam. During the U.S. war of aggression, this area was heavily sprayed with toxic chemicals. For this reason, the twins were born with birth defects. Like the shape of a spade, they share the same body and have three legs as soft as butter. Lying still on a bed in the Tu Du Hospital, they look at visitors in astonishment and cry: Mommy, Mommy, come here! The visitors cannot help shedding their tears when hearing those words and thinking of normal children of the same age group now being at play.

Barry Dorset, an Australian Vietnam war veteran, asked Dr Nguyen Thi Ngoc Phuong, who was standing nearby: How many children were born with such birth defects in Vietnam?

It's difficult to say, answered the doctor, because many areas in south Vietnam were heavily sprayed with toxic chemicals. Almost half of the total forest and cultivable land acreage was destroyed. The doctor further said: In the three villages of Luong Phu, Luong Hoa and Thuan Dien in Giong Trom District of Ben Tre Province south of Ho Chi Minh City, the number of congenital deformities is double as compared with the prewar years.

In a laboratory at the Tu Du Hospital stand thousands of formal tubes containing monstrosities. In some cases, one monster has no abdominal wall. The other has only a pelvis and two legs. Pointing at one malformed baby, an American Vietnam war veteran remarked: I did see similar things in the United States.

Undeniable is this fact: Surely, the effects of U.S. toxic chemicals on Vietnamese will last for generations.

One of the American scientists who visited Vietnam recently, Mr (A.H. Westing), had this remark: South Vietnam was extensively sprayed with many kinds of toxic chemicals which were rather difficult to disintegrate, and this act has caused serious damage to the forests and to the areas of food crops. In other words, it has caused serious damage to millions of hectares of the natural resource base essential to an agrarian society.

In a report delivered by Prof Hoang Dinh Cau, vice minister of public health of Vietnam, at the conference, the A Luoi Valley is cited as an example. A Luoi lies in the western part of Binh Tri Thien Province, close to the Laos-Vietnam border. It is a valley about 30 km long, 2 to 6 km wide, sandwiched between two mountain ranges belonging to the Truong Son Range. Before 1965, A Luoi was an area of evergreen tropical rain forest arranged in vegetation layers. Most of the trees had more than 1 meter in diameter. There were about 150 species of birds and more than 40 species of animals, including large and rare animals of the tropical forests.

At present, after the spraying of herbicide, this area has become arid plain. It is estimated that one-fourth of the population here -- about 1,600 inhabitants -- died. Many were direct or indirect victims of the herbicide, and most of them died of hunger.

Herbicide destroyed the whole of their living resources -- food crops, fruits, root-stalks, wild animals, fish, crabs, mollusks in rivers and streams. What is more, their children and grandchildren will have to suffer for many years to overcome the congenital malformations caused by toxic chemicals.

A delegate of the British association of cinematograph and television technicians to the conference said: It is vital that all of our participants in this conference from the West -- from Western Europe, from Australia and from the United States -- and elsewhere must do all we can to ensure that Western public opinion is aware of the horrible effects of the use of these terrible weapons. The general secretary of my union is the vice president of the medical aid for Vietnam committee and, indeed, one the first jobs I will perform on behalf of my union when I go back to my country will be to attend the annual meeting of the medical aid for Vietnam committee and, certainly, I will be giving that committee my impression of my visit here and, certainly, underlining the ongoing need for them to continue and double the work that they have been doing in support of the Vietnamese people.

(Roger Quindo), an American Vietnam war veteran, said: Everyone should be informed of the terrible consequences of toxic chemicals in Vietnam. For this purpose, the participants in the conference of the International Trade Union Movement Against Chemical and Bacteriological Weapons has decided to send a delegation to the forthcoming Prague World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War. Once again, they will add to the slogan: "No room for chemical and bacteriological weapons on our planet; peace, disarmament and life is our desire."

VNA REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION TO KAMPUCHEA

OW162050 Hanoi VNA in English 1539 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 16 -- A delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Agriculture, led by Minister Nguyen Ngoc Triu, visited Kampuchea from June 9-16, at the invitation of the Kampuchean Ministry of Agriculture.

While in Kampuchea, the delegation held talks with a delegation of the Kampuchean Ministry of Agriculture led by Minister Kong Samol. The two delegations appraised the cooperation between the two agricultural services in the recent period and discussed the line for mutual assistance and cooperation in the coming time.

On June 15, Minister Nguyen Ngoc Triu and Minister Kong Samol signed an agreement on aid and cooperation for 1983 between Vietnam and Kampuchea.

The same day, Chea Soth, Political Bureau member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Minister Nguyen Ngoc Triu and his party. On behalf of the party, government and people of Kampuchea, Chea Soth thanked the party, government and people of Vietnam for their generous and effective assistance to the national defence and construction of Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese delegation visited many irrigation works, agricultural research establishments and cattle farms in Kampuchea.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PRAGUE WORLD ASSEMBLY

OWL62038 Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 16 -- A Vietnamese delegation left here today for the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War to be convened in Prague from June 21-26.

The delegation is led by lawyer Phan Anh, vice-chairman of the National Assembly and of the World Peace Council, and chairman of the Vietnam Peace Committee.

NHAN DAN URGES 'CORRECT' USE OF BONUSES

BK161148 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Jun 83

[NHAN DAN 16 Jun editorial: "Correctly Implement the Bonus Systems"]

[Text] Bonuses in state-run factories are in fact supplementary wages used to implement more correctly the principle of distribution according to labor. Along with intensifying the political and ideological education tasks to mobilize the emulation movement for productive labor, the proper use of bonus systems plays a great role in improving the qualitative norms for production and promoting the struggle to increase labor productivity and the quality of products, economize on raw and other materials, and fulfill and overfulfill the state plan.

The current bonus services of state-run factories are administering regular bonuses, using the wage funds and income of the factories. They issue bonuses for merits in saving raw and other materials and fuel, for initiatives to improve the technical work and rationalize production, and for achievements in fulfilling and overfulfilling production plans.

Factories that have not received enough materials from the state for their main production and have succeeded in maintaining and developing production through their own effort to procure additional materials will be entitled to bonuses. Many primary installations that have correctly implemented the bonus systems have succeeded in mobilizing the labor zeal of workers and civil servants in overcoming difficulties, maintaining and accelerating production and work, consolidating labor discipline, improving the sense of responsibility and reducing negativism.

However, quite a number of other primary units have used bonuses in an egalitarian manner, paying attention only to giving more income to workers. They have not linked the issuance of bonuses to the duty and labor results of each person. In some units, bonuses have been issued equally to all workers and civil servants, including those who are not authorized to receive such bonuses.

The use of bonuses is still sporadic and has not really encouraged those who have scored a lot of achievements, demonstrated a high sense of responsibility, and made great contributions to production and business. In some factories, many of the norms for bonuses are not related directly to production achievements, or bonuses have been accumulated for award at the end of the year to stimulate the effort to fulfill production plans without paying much attention to the qualitative norms. Some other factories have used part of their production plan materials as bonuses in kind of distribution in an unprincipled and indiscipline manner.

All of these acts have made the state unable to control the products. They have caused distribution and circulation, disturbances, created loopholes that benefit illegal businessmen, and caused excessive irrationalities in differences of income of workers within the factories, among various factories and sectors, and between the production area and the administrative and professional area. Finally, the bonus funds have expanded while labor productivity and the economic results remain at the very low level.

The basis for using bonuses correctly and effectively is to organize production and labor satisfactorily. Each enterprise is responsible for most satisfactorily preparing the necessary conditions, first of all the material conditions, for production such as energy, supplies and labor, and devising alternative measures when faced with difficulties. It is necessary to establish on a scientific basis economic-technical and labor norms, carry out close accounting and devise rational forms of paying bonuses for each type of worker. Applied correctly, scrupulously and with a sense of organization and discipline, the various bonus systems will create a great stimulus for accelerating production.

It is obvious that, under a socialist regime, by stepping up production and increasing labor productivity and economic results, we will serve the laboring people's interests instead of damaging them. Paying bonuses is one of the methods for realizing the principle of "to each according to his work" and the distribution relationship connected with the interests of the society as a whole and of each laborer. We cannot act against the objective economic requirements and law that dictate that the rate of increase in labor productivity must be greater than the rate of increase in wages and bonuses. If we increase bonuses liberally without requiring an increase in productivity -- some enterprises that fail to fulfill their production plans have even resorted to fraudulent means to unwarrantedly increase the payment of excessive bonuses internally -- it will be impossible to avoid causing negative consequences on the entire economic life of society; this will eventually harm the very life of the laborers in those enterprises.

The unprincipled payment of bonuses that is practiced out of demagogism, deference, or an easygoing attitude may bring about words of praise for a certain period of time, but it will cost dearly in the end and add more difficulties to the economy and life as the society's assets cannot guarantee the paid amount of bonuses. It is mandatory that bonuses be paid in strict accordance with the set discipline and systems, and in proportion to the economic results achieved. The effectiveness of bonuses must be reflected in the increased enthusiasm of all laboring people in their work, a constant increase in labor productivity, better product quality, lower production costs, steady development of production and the overfulfillment of all quotas for production and delivery of products to the state.

BRIEFS

ASSISTANCE TO KAMPUCHEA -- Hanoi VNA June 10 -- Last year Minh Hai Province in southernmost Vietnam helped its Kampuchean sister province of Koh Kong build two irrigation projects for watering 1,500 hectares of cultivated land, a saw mill and two rice-husking mills. In addition Minh Hai supplied schools in Koh Kong with 1,000 sets of desk and bench and trained educational and medical workers for it. This year's assistance includes the construction of a project for the manufacture of building materials. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0701 GMT 10 Jun 83 OW]

MARCOS WARNS OF COMMUNIST DOMINANCE IN REGION

OW160005 Hong Kong AFP in English 1811 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Manila, June 16 (AFP) -- President Ferdinand Marcos today indirectly pointed to Vietnam as developing fully into the main surrogate of the Soviet Union in the Southeast Asian region once American presence is removed with the dismantling of U.S. military bases.

The president said in a statement that the communists are pressing for the removal of American presence by removing the bases in the Philippines -- Clark Air Force Base and Subic naval base -- so the Soviets could come in. He said united opposition groups and member organizations rallying against the bases here are communist front organizations. A rally of some 10,000 was held in Angeles City, site of Clark base, during Philippine Independence Day Sunday, against the bases.

The five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) -- Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia -- together with countries like Burma, Pakistan and Afghanistan "put together cannot equal the strength of Vietnam alone," he said.

"So we can see what would happen if for some reason or other American presence is eliminated by the elimination of military facilities in the Philippines. By a single exercise of demonstrations and rallies, they attain what may be the key to total dominance not only of this region but of the Malacca Strait, South China Sea and the entire sealane to the Indian Ocean," Mr Marcos said.

The Soviet Union supports Vietnam and has access to the huge Cam Ranh Bay naval base built by the Americans during the Vietnam war. U.S. military officials had said that Soviet ships and planes are now using this base for the surveillance of the region.

ENRILE SAYS DAVAO SITUATION BEING WATCHED

HK161346 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 16 Jun 83 pp 1, 8

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile disclosed yesterday that government efforts have pushed dissidents in Davao to the mountain fringes of the region.

Speaking before members of nine Rotary clubs at the Apo View Hotel in Davao City, Enrile noted an improvement in the peace and order situation in the area. The recent "show of force" of the dissidents in Davao is part of a "strategy of deception" they have consistently followed over the past 10 years, he said.

Enrile assured the people that "never at any point in time have they ever constituted a serious threat to national security as far as their armed capabilities are concerned." Citing reports reaching his office, the defense minister said that the local communist movement has tried to shift its "strategic rear" from Samar to the Davao provinces.

He noted that Davao is an ideal area for guerrilla warfare due to its heterogenous population which is susceptible to various forms of political warfare and its large agroindustrial concerns that are convenient targets of extortion by the dissidents.

"Our region is beset with various social and economic problems that are exploitable issues from the point of view of Marxist propagandists," he said.

Enrile said that the government will use force in dealing with any form of terrorism whether motivated by political ends or personal gain. The full force of public authority will be brought to bear against any quarters impeding law enforcement operations intended to safeguard the day-to-day livelihood of the citizenry, he said.

He called for greater unity among the people in Davao in combatting the dissident threat which he described as not merely a threat to the duly constituted government, but to all democratic institutions and way of life.

"Let there be no factionalism when it comes to fighting Marxist subversion and dissidence," he said.

"We may have our differences on how to run the political and socio-economic affairs of our nation or we may have divergent views when it comes to the various priorities of nation-building, but let us be one in our firm and uncompromising stand against an enemy who an alien ideology in our soil."

Enrile said that the government is watching developments in Davao very closely and expressed confidence that the dissidents will eventually move out of the area.

ENRILE ON REBELS' INFILTRATION INTO CHURCH

HK161350 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 16 Jun 83 p 8

[Text] Davao City, 15 Jun -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said today that rebels here have infiltrated the local Catholic Church by making use of certain programs to their advantage.

He did not specify, however, the church programs but said the military has records of certain church people in the region who are consorting with rebels. He said this was revealed by a woman informer who had a score to settle with a church official in Davao.

Enrile also disclosed that a government program to train a new breed of soldiers and policemen to make real symbols of justice and fairness is underway.

He said the CPP-NPA [Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army] follows the same pattern of guerrilla warfare in the last 10 years, operating in areas where the people are less vigilant.

He said rebels had chosen Mindanao, particularly the Davao area, as their base of guerrilla operation because of its strategic importance. In fact, he said, the best NPA cadres have been sent to operate in Mindanao.

UNIDO APPEALS TO REBELS FOR DEMOCRATIC PROCESS

HK161426 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 16 Jun 83 pp 1, 8

[Text] The United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO) reported yesterday it has taken its case to the people in the New People's Army-infested town of Lopez, Quezon, and appealed to the armed rebels "to give democratic progresses a last chance by participating in the forthcoming polls."

Former Senator Salvador H. Laurel, UNIDO president, set the tone of the opposition's information drive for national reconciliation and unity as he called attention to the "armed conflict fast approaching the point of no return," the report said.

The UNIDO information rally in Quezon Province came three days after a press conference attended by members of the foreign and local media at the Philippine Columbian in Manila, during which the opposition presented "a formula for national reconciliation."

The four-point peace and unity proposal was signed by 28 opposition leaders, led by Laurel and former Senator Lorenzo M. Tanada, chairman of the Pilipino Democratic Party and Lakas ng Bayan (PDP-LABAN) combine. "Dissenters and dissidents, many of them reluctant rebels, are being driven farther from the ways of peace and reconciliation," Laurel told the Lopez townfolk.

He said the democratic opposition had persistently asked the present regime to bring about reconciliation by granting general amnesty in favor of all political offenders, including those living abroad, repealing the anti-subversion law, abolishing the presidential power to make arrests, and stopping the military from interfering in purely civilian matters.

Meanwhile, Laurel answered Political Affairs Minister Leonardo B. Perez who, he said, has been ridiculing the opposition's proposal for national reconciliation.

Laurel said many of those who went to the hills are "reluctant rebels who were forced to abandon the parliamentary struggle because they have given up hopes of peaceful change."

"We did not, however, abandon the parliamentary struggle," Laurel said, "but we will not hesitate to deal with our brothers in the hills and ask them to help us give democracy a last chance."

MARCOS CALLS FOR EASING OF PROTECTIONISM

HK170323 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 2300 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Topping the news at this hour, President Marcos cited the need for rich countries to ease their protectionist policies. In a talk with government experts from Washington, the president said those trade policies retard the growth of developing nations. He noted that while prices of export goods from the Third World countries have been dropping, the goods coming from rich countries have gone up by 10 percent. The President said the Third World must be given a chance to develop their trade potentials.

The chief executive then informed his American guests that the Philippines is committed to distribute the fruits of modernization. He also corrected misimpressions in the Western press that there is a feud between the church and the government, citing the separation of the church and the state under the Philippine Constitution.

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June 17, 1983

